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Boston-London Air Line? NWLB Rejects Lewis Bid; 250,000 Berliners Move

The World's Day—August 25, 1943

Boston: Air Service Direct to London Proposed

Transoceanic air service from Boston to London is proposed in an application filed today by American Airlines with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington requesting New York-London and Chicago-London air routes. [Page 2.]

Prediction by English airmen that the aerial blitz which they are capable of unleashing will mean the end of the war by Christmas was brought home to Boston by Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, who has just finished a six-week tour of England and Scotland. [Page 2.]

Attempted theft of gasoline ration coupons last night from Dorchester board was frustrated when coupons were stored overnight in police station vaults. [Page 5.]

To retain boys and girls in high school while they continue in war work, reduction of the school hours offers possible answer, A. Russell Mack, State Supervisor of Secondary Education in Massachusetts, said. [Page 5.]

Washington: NWLB Rejects Lewis' Second Bid

The National War Labor Board rejected John L. Lewis' second bid for portal-to-portal pay for his United Mine Workers in an 8-to-4 decision disapproving a provision in a contract between the U. M. W. and the Illinois Coal Operators Association which would give miners $1.25 a day additional to cover underground travel time. It approved other provisions including one giving time and a half for the eighth hour in any day.

President Roosevelt, making his quarterly Lend-Lease report, placed total Lend-Lease aid at nearly $14,000,000,000 and also advised American civilians that they have been allocated 75 per cent of the nation's production for the current fiscal year. [Page 8.]

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, and Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Army war production adviser, are inspecting Allied bases in the Southwest Pacific, it was announced from Allied Headquarters there.

Local shortages of gasoline on the East Coast were acknowledged by the Petroleum Administration for War which blamed growing "over-consumption by the public," but stated that no war workers need go without gasoline.

Striking employees of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, Johnsville, Pa., were directed by the National War Labor Board to return to work immediately and unconditionally. [Page 1.]

Gift money orders by telegraph have been discontinued for the duration, as nonessential. Regular money order service is not affected by the Federal Communications Commission's order to Western Union and Postal Companies.

A new system of call letters for Frequency Modulation (FM) radiocast stations has been adopted by the Federal Communications Commission, effective Nov. 1. Calls now are a combination of letters and numbers, the new calls will be all letters. About 45 stations now operating and all future licensees will be affected.

Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court, legal adviser to President Roosevelt, may resign from the bench soon to take a full-time job as a special aide to the Chief Executive.

In Europe: Nearly 250,000 Persons Quit Berlin

Nearly 250,000 women and children, in addition to a large number of Government officials, have already been evacuated from Berlin despite transportation difficulties, the British Radio reports, quoting a Stockholm paper.

In Britain two out of every three men and women between the ages of 14 and 64 are working full time for the war effort, bringing British civilian manpower up among the most highly mobilized in the world.

A 12-car mail train is now carrying letters across North Africa at the rate of 250,000 pounds a month to Allied soldiers stationed in that theater. The train supplements sea and air transportation.

Warning to Bulgaria that Greek and Yugoslav territory occupied by Bulgaria in 1941 must be evacuated, was given from London by Dr. Momteniloff, former Bulgarian Minister there. "When the day of reckoning comes," he said, "no distinction will be made, say, between an attack on Greece, and attack on Britain."

Ivan Maisky, Russian Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Teheran, Iran, en route to London, where he was formerly Soviet Ambassador. No official explanation of the trip has come forth as yet.

Ettore Muti, former Secretary of the Italian Fascist Party, has been shot, after being arrested for alleged serious irregularities in the affairs of a concern with which he was connected, says the official Italian news agency.

Recognition of Rome as an open city according to unconfirmed reports would be dependent upon a Vatican guarantee and a Swiss commission to supervise demilitarization. This report came by the way of a Swiss dispatch from the Rome correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten, and has not been confirmed in London.

Denial of reported transfer to Germany of British prisoners held in Italy comes from the Swiss Government which states "there is no confirmation about any British prisoners of war in Italian hands having been transferred to Germany since the Badoglio regime was set up," according to the British Radio.

National: Draft of Aircraft Strikers Ordered

Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee called on Tennessee draft boards to induct immediately striking employees of the Vultee Aircraft factory at Nashville. The draft order was issued after the Governor had been informed that a walkout in one department of the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation plant was spreading to several other departments.

Another break in the "Big Inch" pipe line brings to three the number of breaks discovered within two weeks in the 85-mile spur from Phoenixville, Pa., to Bayonne, N. J. This one occurred near New Hope, Pa.

Court-martial prosecution of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, on charges of gross negligence in connection with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, was urged in a resolution passed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, San Diego Council.

Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, reported to representatives of the food industry meeting in Chicago to plan the "Food fights for freedom" campaign that the present outlook is for total food production this year exceeding the 1942 record by 5 per cent, but he added the demand for some food will outrun the supply. [Page 8.]

The Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor, central body of American Federation of Labor unions in John L. Lewis' home town, went on record as opposing the readmission of Lewis' United Mine Workers into the A. F. of L.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 7.

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Weather Reports

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:31 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:32 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 8:30 p. m. and ends Friday at 5:33 a. m.

Tire Shortage In N.E. Adds To Autoists' Woe

Serious and growing more so OPA warns—Receipts for State in July 60 P. C. below schedule.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a sharp shift of emphasis as surprising as it was sudden, the Office of Price Administration in Boston today trained its heaviest guns upon a growing tire shortage which is now considered as serious, if not more so, than the current gasoline crisis.

Speaking in blunt terms intended to focus public attention upon an issue that has been temporarily overshadowed by the gasoline shortage, OPA spokesmen revealed that Massachusetts and, no doubt, the whole of New England, is now working on a "hand-to-mouth" basis so far as passenger car and commercial tires are concerned.

For the last compiled month of July, tire shipments for Massachusetts use were found to have fallen 60 per cent below the schedule anticipated in Washington, to come from synthetic tire production. But manpower problems in producing this rubber and early snags in the development of synthetics have sliced local tire allotments to the bone, it was disclosed.

Deliveries Are Held Up

A canvass of tire distributors in Greater Boston showed that customers were virtually "standing in line" for three weeks to two months to get tires already certified for delivery by rationing authorities. One large distributor reported receiving only 27 tires in his latest shipment on orders orders amounting to 800.

Warnings of a growing tire shortage were issued by OPA chiefs in the face of a public tendency to jam the markets when a known crisis develops. The OPA is risking that possibility in its announcement on the hope that the public this time will react logically to the demands for conservation of the tires they have.

"Reasonable attention to tire care by every individual motorist and trucker," it was stated, "might very well avoid an extreme shortage of tires. At this point, emergency calls for tires can be met with reasonable promptness. But a sudden added strain on tire supplies, with no stockpile to speak of, could endanger our transportation system."

"Bugs" in Synthetic Tire

It was learned that synthetic rubber tires were performing reasonably well for passenger cars, but not so well for trucks. These tires are less resistant to heat than normal rubber, and this is the "bug" the laboratories are now working on with every indication that they will beat it in another six months.

Meanwhile, and that means for at least six months, the local supply of tires will have to depend largely upon the way in which the present supply is used or abused. OPA officials were concerned that the public had been led by recent large-scale company advertising into the false conclusion that the tire crisis had been met, or that there would shortly be plenty of synthetic tires.

Motorists were urged not to shop around for new tires but to take used tires and recaps so far as possible to tide them over the present emergency.

Worse Than Thought

"This tire situation," said one OPA authority, "is obviously bad. But it's really worse than we think, for it holds the potentials for crippling our transportation system. That is why we risk this warning to ask for the wholehearted co-operation of every tire user in conserving his rubber."

Indications of the seriousness of

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

Six More Guards Are Held At Striking Airplane Plant

JOHNSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 25 (AP)—Six more guards were placed under military arrest today at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation's Johnsville plant, where similar action against four others two days ago led to a walkout that has halted airplane production and brought National War Labor Board intervention.

The Fuorth Naval District Public Relations Office said the six were charged with violating their "military obligation" by failing to report for duty Monday. The four previously arrested were charged with failing to take their post of duty after reporting for work. All are members of the Coast Guard (Temporary) Reserve, but are paid by the company.

Meanwhile, employees continued to defy a WLB order for a resumption of work, despite a warning from the Board that it would take "all steps within its authority" to compel compliance.

Repeating their demand for the release of four plant guards whose arrest by the Navy precipitated the walkout, officers of United Automobile Workers Aircraft Local 385 of the Congress of Industrial Organizations also insisted on withdrawal of 200 armed Coast Guardsmen from the plant before they would offer to negotiate with the company.

Thomas De Lorenzo, local President, added that it would be "physically impossible" for the membership to act on the NWLB order until tomorrow morning, when a mass meeting is scheduled, because many of the workers live "a great distance" from the plant.

The NWLB acted after several thousands of the workers at a meeting yesterday declared themselves on strike despite Mr. De Lorenzo's warning that a strike at the plant, which makes Navy airplanes, would be "a technical violation" of the Connally-Smith Act.

The meeting also authorized delegates to ask workers at the Corporation's Newark, N. J., and

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Canada Greets Roosevelt as 'Neighbor'; President Warns Axis to Surrender Now; Soviet Advance Rolls Toward Poltava

Roosevelt discloses discussions with Churchill on postwar program—Address to Parliament at Ottawa affirms unshatterable unity of Allies on putting an end to world gangsterism.

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 25—The cheering citizens of the Canadian Capital gained their first glimpse of the American President, whom they welcomed as the "best neighbor" Canada ever had, as he entered the east gate of Parliament Hill at little before noon and here received the royal salute of a guard of honor. A military band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Welcoming Mr. Roosevelt in a short speech in French, Thomas Vien, Speaker of the Senate, said that the British Empire, Canada, and the civilized world owed America "an immense debt of gratitude for having come to their assistance on the morrow of Dunkirk, at an hour when the black clouds of defeat gathered threateningly on the horizon."

James Allison Glen, Speaker of the Canadian House, echoed his colleague's sentiments and joined with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in assuring the President that he would find cordial co-operation from Canada "in peace which we have shared in war."

It was to the accompaniment of tumultuous cheers that the President mounted the platform which had been erected in front of Peace Tower, the tall, graceful spire which rises at the front and center of Ottawa's stately Parliament Building.

When he was seated, along with Prime Minister King and other dignitaries on the rostrum, the strains of "God Save the King" rang out from the 53-bell carillon in Peace Tower.

Immediately on front of the dais were members of the Canadian House and Senate, the diplomatic corps of the United Nations and others of Canadian officialdom. Back of them spread out over the vast greensward of Parliament Square were thousands of Canadian citizenry.

Mr. King's Introduction

In introducing Mr. Roosevelt, with whom since college days at Harvard he has been an intimate personal friend, Prime Minister King added his carefully weighed words to those of the President's in foreseeing a continuing alliance between the English-speaking peoples as an essential basis of the future peace.

"Canada counts it a high privilege to have the opportunity of drawing into relations of closer friendship, understanding and good will, the United States and the nations of the British Commonwealth," he said.

"We are firmly convinced that in the continued close association of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America lies the surest guarantee of international peace, and of the furtherance of the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

Immediately after delivering his address, the President motored to the nearby Canadian National War Memorial where an aide laid a wreath on this shrine to the memory of Canada's Unknown Soldier while a Royal Canadian Mounted

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Text of Roosevelt address to Canadian Parliament and further developments at Quebec talks: First Page of Second Section.

An intimate story of Mrs. Winston Churchill and her daughter Mary at the Quebec Conference is told on the Today's Woman Page in this issue, by Roscoe Drummond.

Canadian National Railways; Harris & Ewing

President Sets Another Precedent

President Roosevelt made history today when he became the first President of the United States to address the Canadian Parliament. The stately proportions of Ottawa's Parliament Buildings, in front of which Mr. Roosevelt made his speech, are shown as a background to the President as he spoke.

Report of Welles 'Ouster' Undenied in Washington

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—Reports were undenied here today that Sumner Welles has submitted "on request" his resignation as Undersecretary of State, marking denouement in the long-term disagreements over conduct of foreign policy between himself and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Differences in point of view between Mr. Welles and Mr. Hull, brought to a head over handling of the present tense Russian situation, produced a showdown with President Roosevelt, it is said, in which the Secretary of State emerged victorious.

One report has it that Secretary Hull presented his ultimatum to President Roosevelt very recently at Hyde Park, N. Y., declaring that either Mr. Welles must resign or he would himself. While the President remains a close personal friend of Mr. Welles and they see eye to eye on foreign policy, the President, it is represented, was plainly unable to let Mr. Hull go due to his influence with Congress and the warmth of his backing on Capitol Hill.

Conflicting Report

A slight conflicting report has it that the issue is not yet decided but is awaiting the return of the President and Secretary Hull from Quebec and Mr. Welles from his rest taken on physician's orders at Bar Harbor, Maine. The State Department thus far has been absolutely mum, but some clarification is expected at Mr. Hull's first press conference on his return.

The President, reluctant to lose his capable, liberal-thinking Undersecretary of State, may seek a compromise, it is believed, and may have worked out a settlement to which Mr. Hull and allied Southern Congressional leaders are agreed under which Mr. Welles would receive a roving or "regional" ambassadorship in which he would either:

1. Undertake immediately a mission to Moscow to convey to Premier Joseph Stalin the results of the Quebec Conference, or
2. Accept the critical task of making arrangements for the long-awaited meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill with Premier Stalin.

Reason for Rumor

One reason for making Mr. Welles a front-line liaison man with respect to Russia, it is declared, is the need to allay Russian suspicions which might arise from the ouster of Mr. Welles, who retained his understanding of the Russian position even during the dark days of 1939-1940. There is, of course, also the possibility that the President may again seek to compose differences and find a formula acceptable to Secretary Hull by which Mr. Welles would continue as Undersecretary.

If Mr. Welles is ousted, however, it will be one more political move taking the Administration toward

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Japan's Base Cut Into Kiska Seems 'Puny'

The painstaking efforts of the Japanese to entrench themselves on Kiska are told in detail today by The Christian Science Monitor's war correspondent in the North Pacific. This is the third article Mr. Beaufort has filed since he went ashore on the Aleutians base with the American occupation forces.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the North Pacific

KISKA HARBOR, Aug. 20 Delayed—A visit to the main Aleutians camp of the Japanese at Kiska leaves two principal impressions: the painstaking artisanship of construction and the almost total lack of heavy machinery with which to work.

Kiska was a handmade job. With only medium-weight trucks and very few tractors, the invaders in the 14 months of their occupation burrowed deep into the island's hills, leveled an airfield, laid out passable roads, dug hundreds of trenches and foxholes, and installed six-inch guns on commanding promontories. The most remarkable of their works encountered during today's visit were the underground

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

RAF Bombers In Follow-Up Raid on Berlin

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Further spectacular Soviet advances in Southern Russia; a new Mosquito-plane raid on Berlin; continued anti-Nazi demonstrations in Denmark, and the virtual disappearance of German planes over Italy—these combine today to paint an increasingly foreboding picture for the Axis war machine.

A possibility that the German withdrawal on the Eastern Front is getting out of hand is seen in reports from Moscow that large stocks of matériel and armored equipment are being abandoned as the Russians surge forward relentlessly both west and south of Kharkov.

One Red Army spearhead is reported closing in on Poltava, 75 miles southwest of Kharkov, while two others have halted German counter-attacks and made further progress on the lower Donets. If these parallel columns can continue at their present pace, the Germans may find it impossible to dig in on the strong natural defense line provided by the Dnieper, and a large portion of their forces may be caught in a vise between the southern Dnieper and the Sea of Azov.

However, it should not be forgotten that the Russians are fighting time as well as the Germans. In two weeks the fall rains are expected.

The Mosquito-plane raid on the German Capital apparently was a minor affair, but it served to warn Berliners

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Just Where Is Mrs. Roosevelt? Straws Cover Half the Globe

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—Where's Mrs. Roosevelt?

Newspaper reporters sitting around Washington are wondering. They wonder about a lot of things—about Soviet Russia's intentions, about what happened at Kiska, about a fourth term, about strategy settled at Quebec.

Then, someone suggests there may be some real news about Mrs. Roosevelt soon.

"On the record," the President's wife is still at Hyde Park, N. Y. Her daily columns carry that dateline of her summer home, but recently they have not divulged anything about her whereabouts. Instead, they have become "think" pieces that could have been written in advance and printed when she was halfway around the globe.

Not With Husband

Mrs. Roosevelt did not go with her husband to Canada, though that doesn't prove anything, even with Mrs. Churchill there. The President's wife often has business of her own scheduled before such conferences are called.

Last time Mrs. Roosevelt was in the news was when she was hostess to Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his daughter, Mary at Hyde Park about 10 days ago.

Where might Mrs. Roosevelt be?

Well—you remember that after the coal miner in a cartoon saw Mrs. Roosevelt approaching, she did go down in a coal mine?

Now they're telling the one about the child who was listening to the tale of Robinson Crusoe and felt sure the footprints on the desert island belonged to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Some Hopes Known

All joking aside, though, Mrs. Roosevelt, it is known, has wanted to take trips to South America and to Australia and New Zealand. Her son James has been advising her to go to Australia to cheer up the Americans stationed there and to New Zealand to see the men who were wounded in the Solomons.

For a while, Mrs. Roosevelt studied Spanish. There is a saying in the newspaper business that if you study Spanish you get sent to Russia.

Mrs. Roosevelt indicated not long ago that she would like to return Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's visit. The social-welfare projects that Madame Chiang sponsored in China especially attracted her attention.

If she were going to Australia, this would be a logical time to go—since the election there is just over and her trip could not be interpreted as political favoritism.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen arrived by plane in the Southwest Pacific today, but there was no hint that Mrs. Roosevelt was along as a stowaway.

Prompt Agreement With Soviet Emphasized in London Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25—General satisfaction is expressed in the press here that something substantial has been achieved at the Quebec conference, though a note of warning continues that ultimate success, which means sound foundations of peace, cannot be achieved until a better understanding is reached with Soviet Russia.

An editorial this morning in The Times, of London, states that "agreement has been reached at Quebec on political issues arising out of military operations which must include such difficult problems as the Allied attitude toward the French Committee of National Liberation concerning which an early announcement was promised, the future of AMGOT, and the whole attitude to be adopted to hostile countries when conquered . . . and the enslaved people when they are liberated."

With regard to hints about a possible meeting in the near future between United States and British Empire leaders and Premier Stalin, The Times adds: "It is to be hoped that it won't be much longer delayed and will result in a fully co-ordinated strategic plan, but also in agreement on broad lines for the political future of a liberated Europe."

The Daily Herald, Labor, takes up the sentence in the joint communiqué "Agreements also have been reached upon political issues underlying or arising out of military operations."

"The United Nations are winning the war. Yet it is suicidal hypocrisy to claim that anything like a sufficient understanding exists between Britain, Russia, and America about the future of liberated Europe."

The same paper also notes what it calls confusion over policy toward Italy, querying Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's congratulations to the "House of Savoy" on its part in achieving the overthrow of Mussolini and pointing out that the Allies cannot expect Russia to support Anglo-American policy toward Italy so long as there is no clear call to democratic forces in the Italian nation.

American Airlines Plans Boston as Ocean Trip Stop

Boston would become the actual Atlantic air terminal for Europe under the terms of an application filed today by American Airlines with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington seeking permission to operate transoceanic air routes from New York and Chicago direct to London.

In the application Boston would be an intermediate stop on the New York-London service and the proposed Chicago-London service would have Detroit, Mich., and Boston as intermediate stops.

The filing action, American said, was in conformity with the recently declared intention of 16 domestic air carriers, to which American was a party, to engage in international air operations.

Boston becomes the key point of its transoceanic service because it is the final point of departure from the United States for both of its proposed services, American declared, adding that through the inauguration of overseas air services Boston will maintain the outstanding position it has held during the entire history of our commercial ties with Europe.

American also stated that it is presently in a favorable position to provide service between its domestic routes and North Central Europe. With the granting of the request for the consolidation of certain of its domestic routes, the company stated that it will be in an even more favorable position to operate with efficiency and economy and provide these cities with schedules meeting the maximum requirements of public convenience and necessity.

In its application American asked for permission to fly between New York, Boston, and London, England, or the alternative terminal of Paris, France; between Chicago, Detroit, Boston, and London, or Paris, by regular airports located in Labrador, Newfoundland, and Ireland, or alternate service airports located in Iceland, Bermuda, or the Azores, for servicing, refueling and weather, or emergency purposes pertinent to operation.

In its statement American said its belief that Boston should have a transatlantic air service because of its economic and commercial importance. Its proposed routes would also link five of the greatest cities of the world and strengthen the many ties which exist among these communities, American emphasized.

Agencies to Discuss Travel Co-ordination

Plans to co-ordinate travel among employees of Federal agencies in Boston will be discussed at a meeting Friday in Faneuil Hall. Joseph R. Perley, Regional Manager of the Office of Emergency Management, who has been named Federal Travel Co-ordinator, hopes that the meeting will produce concrete methods of conserving tires, gasoline, automotive equipment, and money in the transaction of Government business.

It is believed that considerable duplication of trips has been occurring among the various departments located in Boston, and it is expected that plans growing out of Friday's meeting will remedy the situation.

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All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

2,000 Pickers Needed to Get In Cranberries

Massachusetts cranberry growers face severe loss of their crops this year unless 2,000 pickers can be found to bring in the harvest, Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said today.

Mr. Webster said the serious labor shortage was one of the annual meeting of the Cape Cod annual meeting o fthe Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association at Wareham yesterday which he attended.

"Difficulties of transporting labor to the Cape area may complicate the problem for the Massachusetts growers who produce nearly two-thirds of the nation's crop," the Commissioner said. He added that it may be necessary for the cranberry towns to "closeup shop" and all hands turn to and pick cranberries if the crop is to be saved.

The valuable strawberry crop in Falmouth was saved this year when the town turned out to pick.

These crop estimates in barrels in the five leading cranberry growing states were announced by C. D. Stevens, head of the New England Crop Reporting Service.

	1943 (estimate	1942 (actual
Massachusetts	485,000	500,000
New Jersey	81,000	96,000
Wisconsin	108,000	107,000
Washington	43,000	40,000
Oregon	9,000	9,300
Totals	727,000	813,000

Nine-City Tieup Of Trucks Ends As Men Return

Tieup of trucks in nine cities covered by the New England Transportation Company was ended today by return of the men to work, R. H. Palmer, Vice-President, reported at the company's headquarters in Boston.

The strike began a week ago, when the men said they were going to take a vacation of a week and come back this Wednesday. They did just that. Efforts of the National War Labor Board and of the New England head of their union did not produce earlier resumption of service.

Cities hit by the strike were Worcester and Brockton in Massachusetts, and Putnam, New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, Hartford and Danbury in Connecticut. The men out numbered 198 and their trucks 108. The balance of the company's workforce, which was a little larger, continued on the job.

The walkout was put on to hasten settlement by the National War Labor Board of a long pending dispute over a new labor agreement between the Teamsters' Union and a group of trucking companies.

From Circus to Navy in One Jump

Associated Press; By a Staff Photographer

Ray and Donna Dean 'Join Up'

Yesterday Donna Dean was a clown in the Fenway Park circus, playing in Boston to aid the Sullivan Memorial Fund. Today she is an apprentice seaman in the WAVES. Her husband, director of the same circus, became a chief petty officer in the Navy SeaBees three minutes later. The couple were married a little more than a year ago in Chicago. Mr. Dean told his wife a few weeks ago that when they got to Boston he wanted to join the SeaBees. "I no sooner mentioned it," he said, "than my wife said, 'I'm going with you.'" With Mr. and Mrs. Dean is Lieut. Jacob M. Gibson, re-enacting the swearing in of Mrs. Dean. Below—Mrs. Dean putting a final touch to her makeup for the circus performance, the proceeds from which are to build a permanent memorial to the five heroic Sullivan brothers of Waterloo, Iowa.

Lexington Architect Is Named To Head New Standards Board

William Roger Greeley, Lexington architect, was named today by Governor Saltonstall as chairman of the new Board of Standards and Appeals in the State Department of Public Safety.

Four other members and five associate members were also named to the Board, which was set up by an Act of the recent Legislature as a result of the Cocoanut Grove fire.

Other members and their terms are:

Thomas Worcester, Waltham engineer, three years; Edward J. Ruxton, Springfield contractor, one year; Ernest A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Metropolitan Boston, representative, four years; Lewis E. MacBrayne, Belmont, safety engineer, two years.

Associate members are:

Wallace E. Dibble, Springfield architect, one year; Ralph Upton Cross, Worcester engineer, three years; James F. Fitzgerald, Milton contractor, four years; Harry P. Hogan, Springfield building trades union, two years, and Elliot P. Knight, Boston safety engineer, five years.

Warren's Name to Council

Following his announcement of last week, Governor Saltonstall alos sent to the Executive Council the name of Julius E. Warren, Newton Superintendent of Schools, for the post of State Commissioner of Education. He will suceeed Walter F. Downey, whose resignation the Governor accepted as of today. Mr. Downey will return to the headmastership of Boston English High School.

The Council, by a 4-3 vote, refused to suspend their rules in order to confirm the Warren appointment immediately. Action was deferred until Sept. 8.

Another appointment submitted to the Council today was that of John V. Sullivan, of Middleboro, for Justice of the Fourth District Court, Plymouth.

Francis M. Curran, of Holyoke, was reappointed to his $6,000-a-year post as member of the Labor Relations Commission.

Board to Act on Regulations

Under the new building laws adopted at the last session, the Commissioner of Public Safety is empowered to promulgate rules and regulations for the construction of buildings and for the uses of buildings as places of public assembly.

Such rules and regulations must be approved by the new five-man Board of Standards and Appeals.

Building owners aggrieved by action of local officials in administering regulations covering places of public assembly may appeal to the Board of Standards and Appeals.

Fishermen Move for Strike

Another strike of Boston fishermen loomed today following action of members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in preparing papers looking toward a strike vote at the end of 30 days unless the Office of Price Administration acts to "correct" producers' ceiling prices for fresh fish.

Early in July a strike virtually tied up the fishing fleet when the ceiling prices prevented the fishermen from selling their fish above specified levels thereby causing a cut of 35 to 40 per cent of their previous earnings. Work was resumed and a petition presented to Washington OPA officials asking revision of the ceiling prices. The OPA has done nothing, declared Capt. Patrick McHugh, secretary of the Union, today.

Fishermen today claim that the OPA cannot legally cut their wages below the highest level received between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, 1942, but that the effect of the ceiling prices has been to do just that. Plans were reported under consideration to test by court action the legality of price ceilings that have the effect of cutting wages below maximums of the 1942 period.

Col. H. Anthony Dyer

Col. H. Anthony Dyer, who passed on yesterday at his home in Providence, R. I., was an artist, world traveler, public speaker and authority on colonial architecture.

A native of Providence, he was a son of the late Elisha Dyer, Governor of Rhode Island from 1897 to 1900, and a grandson of Elisha Dyer, Governor from 1857 to 1859.

Mr. Dyer for many years spent about half of every year on painting tours of Europe. He received both the Order of the Commendatore of the Italian Crown and the degree of Cavalier of His Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus from King Victor Emmanuel, 3d, of Italy, as "an ambassador of good will." For work in aiding French war orphans after World War I, he was awarded the Silver Medal and a diploma by the French Government.

Rain of Shells Now Pours Out Of War Plants

Ordnance production figures as dazzling as the newest star shells were released today by the Army's Ordnance District headquarters here to show the tremendous advance since World War I.

Production rate for artillery ammunition is now 18,000,000 rounds or shells a month, compared with 2,700,000 rounds a month in 1918, it was disclosed.

The number of machine guns now being produced each month is more than triple the monthly maximum of 22,000 for similar guns produced in this country for the United States and its allies in 1918.

Approximately 1,788,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition, as at the Remington plant in Bridgeport, are now being produced each month, compared with 278,000,000 in 1918.

During the first year of this war, shipments of arms, equipment, food and other supplies to Americans overseas averaged 82 pounds a man a day, as compared with 43 in 1918-19.

Since World War I, ordnance experts have increased the range of anti-aircraft artillery 100 per cent, individual firepower 250 per cent, the size of bombs 300 per cent, and the speed of tanks 700 per cent.

One responsibility of the Ordnance Department, which is part of the Army Service Forces, is to procure, supply, and maintain all motor and combat vehicles. Combined in a single column, these would surround the earth at the equator, the Boston Ordnance District pointed out.

Even bullets are now being made of plastic, but they are not used in actual combat. They are fired instead by troops in training from a compressed-air machine gun, which has a noise and recoil similar to a real weapon's.

Women ordnance workers, or WOWs, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, as assigned 350 pounds of rouge a year—but not for their cheeks. Although it is enough to bring bloom to the cheeks of 11,000 women for an entire year, it is used in polishing processes in the Optical Division, the District disclosed.

Sullivan Named Aeronautics Head

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, of Boston, was today named by Governor Saltonstall as Chairman of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission. He will succeed Chandler Hovey of Boston who has resigned.

Colonel Sullivan has served as Emergency State Conservator since Dec. 1, 1942. He is also chairman of the Boston Transit Commission and is on loan to the State for the period of the emergency. There is no salary in connection with the Aeronautics Commission chairmanship.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler today and tonight with moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Slightly cooler today and tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Cooler today and tonight.

Massachusetts—Cooler today and tonight, with strong winds on outer Cape Cod tonight.

Eastport to Block Island—Small craft warnings are being displayed from Provincetown to Block Island.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:27 p. m.: height, 9.1 feet.
Thursday, 9:04 a. m.: height, 9.1 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid in all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

End of War by Christmas Is Seen by British Fliers

Faint echoes of the 1917 phrase—"out of the trenches by Christmas"—seemed to flit around the Atlantic Monthly's office on Arlington Street as Edward Weeks, the magazine's editor just returned from a six-week tour of England and Scotland, reported a strong feeling in England that the current war will be over by Christmas.

This time, however, it's the bomber and fighter plane boys who think this, Mr. Weeks declared.

"They'll give you any odds you like. Their feeling is Berlin won't stand another Hamburg. Hence, they can't see Hitler lasting through the winter. He is facing destruction, privation and starvation. Hitler's only alternative, they say, is a quick peace with Russia and, with Russia winning right now, that's impossible."

Soldiers Not So Sure

Mr. Weeks, who was a guest of the British Ministry of Information, stated that the ground forces are not so sanguine as the air force regarding the end of the war. The land fighters, Mr. Weeks found, thought that even if all his principal cities were leveled by the Allied air power Hitler could still carry on with the supplies and ammunition he now has.

German morale is still good, as the English soldiers found German prisoners in Sicily still pretty cocky, Mr. Weeks said. Many of the prisoners, he said, still honestly believe that America is getting a taste of the bombing that Hamburg and Cologne have been subjected to.

In Lisbon, in fact, Mr. Weeks said, he saw a German propaganda magazine printed in English which showed pictures of New York in ruins from German air raids and other atrocity photographs were included.

The water boys—the British Navy—Mr. Weeks said, didn't think that Germany would be starved out this winter but one thing they are sure of—they're going to be in at the finish with Japan. Hong Kong and Singapore were their own Pearl Harbors and they resent any suggestion that they aren't going to be in the Pacific war to the end.

Permitted to travel throughout England and Scotland without official escort, Mr. Weeks found British agriculture more mechanized than ours—with the help of Lend Lease. But the British have learned how to cultivate more intensively through the use of Committees set up to teach the more efficient use of farm machinery.

He praised the food control in Britain which he said was done without discrimination, was fairly uniform throughout the land, and was complete with regard to all commodities.

Only Lacks Trimmings

A five shilling meal in a country inn has the same courses as a meal of the same price at the Savoy in London, he said, with the exception that the London meal has more of the trimmings—flowers, music, service, etc. Even Simpson's has its traditional roast beef, he stated, but one has to be there at 12:30 when it is served if one wants it.

Mr. Weeks recounted with great amusement that everyone in England seemed to be keeping a poultry flock. When he went to visit a friend in a college town he found within the collegiate setting a small flock of hens kept by his host. The English are allowed, however, to keep only a flock sufficient to supply their own needs.

Labor trouble, Mr. Weeks related, seemed to be at a minimum through the Labor-Management Committees set up by law that operated each plant. So good is the labor control that 4,000 workers were moved from war production above ground back to the essential job of mining coal. Many appealed but lost their appeals and went peacefully to work mining.

Women Expand Scope

Women, he found, are an increasing labor factor in British industry. They are working in and operating just about every possible thing that can be imagined, Mr. Weeks said. Women operated the harbor tugs and launches at the point in which he arrived in England by plane, he said. They operate the captive balloons that protect the factories, are in railroad yards servicing engines, doing mechanical work, portering, unloading baggage, driving busses, and virtually all conductors in London are women, he said.

London streets, he stated, are crowded with hosts of motorcycles with dispatch riders—the British don't seem to trust the telephone for important messages—and the Admiralty—Navy-riders are all women.

Women of between the ages of 40 to 60 seem to have the greatest ability to turn out quantities of work, Mr. Weeks said, and he thought that the postwar return of these women to the home may be a problem in Britain.

WAAF Deserter Held as Violator Of Stowaway Act

Mrs. Alice Piper of Lansing, Mich., and more recently of Coventry, Eng., deserter from the British Women's Auxiliary Air Force and stowaway on a merchant ship recently reaching Boston, today is in custody of United States immigration officials pending a hearing in Federal Court Aug. 31.

Arraigned late yesterday before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers, charged with violating the Stowaway Act, Mrs. Piper was held in nominal bail of $1, while two seamen, charged with aiding and abetting Mrs. Piper, were held in bail of $1,000 each for hearing Aug. 31. The latter were Melvin J. Carr of Trenton, N. J., and James J. Zilembo of Stockton, Calif.

How Mrs. Piper left Michigan last May as a member of the WAAF of Great Britain, was assigned to an RAF field, performed routine and "menial" labor, deserted, and met the two seamen at a service club was told in court. The men assisted her to return to the United States by stowing away on a merchant ship, the court was told, hiding her for 10 days in various parts of the ship, until gun firing and lack of food, prompted her to make her presence known. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was notified when the ship made port and the woman and two seamen were taken into custody.

N. E. Coal Shipments Rise

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Coal shipped direct from the mines into New England by railroad during the week ended Aug. 14 totaled 6,751 cars or 358,860 tons, an increase of 222 cars or 12,260 tons over the preceding week, the Solid Fuels Administration reports.

See why Saucy Susan smiles!

CONNECT THE DOTS IN NUMERICAL ORDER!

...NOW read what Saucy Susan says:

"It just so happens that I'm a girl of Taste, which is why I'm so crazy about Hood's Milk Sherbet. On a hot Summer afternoon nothing tastes so good as a Sherbet cone, whether it's orange or strawberry or lemon.

"Mom says it's OK for me to eat all I want, too—because *Hood's* Sherbet is made from fresh milk and real fruit flavors.

"Nutritious—that's what she calls it. Delicious—that's what *I* call it."

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Manpower Shortage Reflected In New One-Session Schools

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 25—The manpower shortage is being reflected in the new schedule of sessions announced for the Concord senior high, junior high and the Morrill Training School. This winter these schools will operate with one session, from 8:30 to 1:30. A survey has disclosed that a large portion of the students are employed and that their employers need their services. This shorter school day is considered "purely temporary." It was deemed advisable to take the action now rather than to open on the regular schedule and find the change then necessary. The delay might mean that many students would not return to school, preferring to hold their jobs.

Hurricane Lumber Problem

The hurricane of 1938 felled 400 million feet of lumber in New Hampshire. The Federal Government stepped in and purchased this lumber to provide orderly liquidation.

At that time it appeared that it would take years to dispose of the lumber. The lumber owners were paid all but 10 per cent of the purchase price when it was acquired by a federal agency.

The war changed the outlook for that huge reserve of lumber. All but about six million feet sawed at Turkey Pond in Bow, has now been disposed of. This will be finished in a few months. And before long timber salvage officials are expected to disclose just how much of the 10 per cent retained will be available to those who sold the timber to the federal gency.

Willkie Meeting Sept. 3

Wendell Willkie, G. O. P. standard-bearer in 1940, is to meet with New Hampshire Republican leaders. Mr. Willkie is coming to the Granite State to spend the Labor Day week end with Sinclair Weeks, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, at Lancaster. On Sept. 3 a meeting has been scheduled between New Hampshire Republican leaders and Mr. Willkie at the Eagle Hotel in Concord. In spite of this meeting, it is expected that most of New Hampshire's candidates to the Republican National Convention will seek voter-approval unpledged. But the sympathies of a large portion of them are expected to be with Mr. Willkie if developments dictate this course.

Checking Safety Fans

Inspectors of the State Department of Labor are going to check the safety of fans and other such equipment in factories, commercial establishments, and mercantile establishments. This action has been prompted by a freak crash of an overhead fan blade in a Concord store. No one was injured as the 100-pound blade crashed to the floor. Labor Commissioner John S. B. Davie, falling back on New Hampshire laws, has ordered the inspectors of his department to check all such equipment in New Hampshire establishments.

Spotters Abandon Posts

Mid-summer apathy has hit civilian defense workers including airplane spotters, warning center staff members, air raid wardens and volunteer workers attached to other phases of civilian defense. Because of this situation about 20 of the 200 aircraft observation posts in New Hampshire already have been abandoned. Recruiting of additional civilian defense workers has been none too successful.

Potato Storage Plans

It is expected that it will be necessary to build relatively little potato storage facilities in New Hampshire. While materials for such construction have been allocated, agricultural leaders feel that sufficient storage facilities are available if they are sought early enough. One recommendation calls for the construction of bins from used lumber in cellars and the installation of old stoves to keep the temperature above the danger zone. In some cases vacant factories are expected to be used.

Lumbermen Discouraged

New Hampshire lumbermen have received little encouragement that they will receive aid in solving their problems. Lumbermen contend that they are being driven out of business while the Government is seeking increased lumber production.

A large part of the 100 small sawmills in New Hampshire need repair parts, new trucks, and other materials. But the War Production Board says that there is "little hope, if any, of their getting them in the future." A WPB spokesman attributes the lumber industry's problem to "manpower shortage and unjust price ceilings." An OPA spokesman says that efforts to get higher price ceilings approved in Washington has met with no avail.

Milk Price Rise Demand Is Considered by OPA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Demands from producers for increases in the price of milk were considered Aug. 23 by Office of Price Administration representatives with some contending that any boost must be handled through a subsidy.

Attending conference were 25 regional OPA leaders, called here to discuss the matter by officials of OPA's food and milk price section.

The meeting followed several visits to OPA headquarters by State delegations protecting against present ceilings and urging higher prices.

Where Are You Going My Pretty Maids?

Wide World

Girls Help Bring New Blooms to Flowers

They paint the lily, that's what these girl horticultural students from Cornell University, New Jersey Agricultural College, and other schools do at the Fordhook Farms at Doylestown, Pa. David Burpee, plant hybridist who runs the farm, ran short of men to help in the duties demanded in the search for new varieties of flowers, so he turned to the schools for girls. He got them all right, and acquired an old farmhouse in the vicinity where they settled down quite contentedly. Then he armed them with the instruments of the trade: Hoes, spades, tweezers, and blowguns. The idea of the hoes and spades is obvious, but blowguns and tweezers? Well, the blowguns are used to blow dust in the plants to keep the bees away, for plant hybridists do not trust bees. They are too meandering, not to say philandering, in their attention to flowers. The tweezers are used by the girls to convey pollen from one flower to another in the process of improving the strain. The girls are enthusiastic about their jobs and Mr. Burpee is happy. "Looks like a permanent arrangement," he says.

Job Preferences Observed for Volunteer Air Cadets

War Activities in New England

Preferences of volunteers for Army pilots, bombardiers, and navigators are generally accommodated in assignments because they coincide with air-crew requirements, it was indicated today at the office of the New England Aviation Cadet Committee.

Requirements call for 80 per cent to be pilots, and the rest divided equally between the two other officer jobs aboard aircraft, officials pointed out, saying that volunteers split their preferences in about that proportion.

Requirements for pilots are generally stricter, it was admitted, and many who are "washed out" for this control spot are often given a chance at the other two. "Aviation cadets" who are washed out for these three jobs are given a chance for ground-crew training or perhaps for training to become a radio or armorer officer.

Applications for the flight jobs may be made by those in the 17-27 age bracket, the 17-year-olds not being called until their next birthday. They are given two months of basic training and five months of college work as privates. If they fail to meet standards during this period they may be assigned to another branch of the Army.

Flight training begins after classification, with all successful candidates becoming cadets, receiving $75 a month. The 27-week course for bombardiers includes nine on fundamentals, six on gunnery, and 12 on specialized work.

The 33-week course for navigators includes the nine on fundamentals and six on gunnery, plus 18 weeks on specialized study.

The 36-week course for pilots includes nine on fundamentals, nine on primary flying, nine on basic flying, and nine on advanced flying.

Those who graduate receive wings and are appointed second lieutenants or flight officers. The latter, similar to warrant officer, are those who may not have yet developed command qualities but may be otherwise thoroughly competent aviators.

The seven months prior to flight training may be telescoped into practically nothing, if the volunteer is a college graduate already serving in some other branch of the service; also, college-graduate volunteers from civilian life may skip most if not all the five-month college course.

Guard Widens

Volunteers for the State Guard are now being sought among 17-year-olds, under a proclamation by Governor Saltonstall lowering the age limit from 18.

His Executive Order yesterday pointed out that the requirements of the armed forces and of war industries "have made it increasingly difficult to recruit volunteers 18 years of age or older for enlistment in the State Guard in sufficient numbers for its maintenance at a satisfactory numerical strength."

The Guard consists of such organizations and units as the Governor as Commander in Chief may prescribe, "without specific maximum age limit, and shall be organized and maintained in accordance with pertinent Federal law," the proclamation read.

'DE' Bostwick

A destroyer-escort to be launched Monday at Wilmington, Del., will bear the name of Rear Admiral Lucius Allyn Bostwick, hero of the Spanish-American and World Wars, who was a native of Providence.

Alcoves of Interest

Two new alcoves in the main lobby of the Boston Public Library in Copley Square have been opened.

The United States Service Alcove tells the story of the WAC, and the War Agencies Alcove presents an exhibit of etchings commemorating the 153d anniversary of the Coast Guard.

The etchings are the work of Lieut. C. J. A. Wilson, an intelligence officer at the Guard office in Boston. His prints are also in the permanent collection of the Naval Academy Museum at Annapolis and in the Marine exhibit at Newport News.

The alcoves have been instituted as part of the Library's plan to present to the public "in a graphic and artistic manner," according to Milton E. Lord, Library Director, information about the war and related subjects.

The Library's War Information Center now is displaying World War II posters.

The United Nations Alcove has an exhibit on China, featuring fabrics, arts and crafts, posters and photographs.

Waste Paper Made Into Aircraft Signals

Aircraft signals, wing tips, shell containers, and other vital war materials are being made from your old wrapping paper, boxes, bags, and newspapers. Save all forms of waste paper, especially brown papers and containers—they are urgently needed in this area for war production! Flatten out boxes, stack waste basket accumulations and loose paper into neat bundles. When you have an accumulation, sell it to dealers or give it to charitable or other organization by calling collectors at HANcock 0200. Outside Greater Boston, contact your local Salvage Committee.

Adv.

Bar Group Urges Justice In Trials of Axis Leaders

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Punishment of Axis war leaders should be carried out "through the channel of organized justice," the American Bar Association was told yesterday.

The subcommittee on the trial and punishment of war criminals urged the United Nations to gather evidence now, determine who is to be prosecuted, take steps against the escape of the defendants, and arrange to try them in established courts according to international law.

In a report to the organization's annual convention, the group stated that the proceedings should vindicate the rule of law, and thus aid the "re-establishment of order and decency in international relations."

The subcommittee advised Allied officials to begin at once the task of gathering and organizing evidence in careful detail, ascertaining the identity of witnesses and obtaining records.

"Efforts should be directed toward the successful prosecution of the more serious offenders rather than toward the mere prosecution of large numbers," it set forth, adding that plans should be made to forestall all escapes and to cope with the problems of fugitives seeking refuge in other countries."

Brig. Gen. C. W. Wickerham, Commandant of the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va., asserted the due and just punishment of the Axis criminals would be "one of the greatest contributions to international jurisprudence that the world has known."

He said military governments should deal with inhabitants of Allied occupied territory through the officers and employees of their own government, but he added that this did not apply to "active members of Nazi or Fascist organizations."

Pope at Peace Table Sought by U. S. Bishop

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 25 (AP)—Pope Pius XII "should be given a voice at the peace table" in the opinion of Bishop Aloisius J. Muench, of Fargo, N. D.

Bishop Muench told the (Roman) Catholic Central Verein of America Aug. 22 that "the holy father, untiring champion of a peace based on justice and charity, should be given a voice at the peace table with a view to the elucidation of questions in principle in regard to morality and public international law."

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Double Rooms from $8
Two Room Suites from $12

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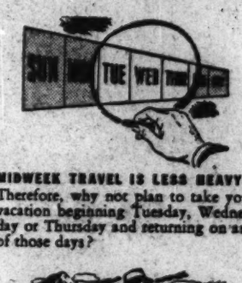
You can avoid Travel Crowds like this

IF YOU MUST GO AWAY ON A MUCH NEEDED VACATION

As you probably realize, wartime vacations cannot follow the go-when-you-please pattern of peace-time days. The railroads simply have not the passenger equipment available to accommodate it.

Military demands are now so heavy the railroads have scarcely enough Pullmans and coaches to meet the needs of essential civilian travel.

In order to make your vacation as pleasant as possible under wartime conditions, and without disturbing military transportation requirements, we ask your co-operation in planning it along lines suggested here.



MIDWEEK TRAVEL IS LESS HEAVY—Therefore, why not plan to take your vacation beginning Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday and returning on any of those days?

EVER CONSIDER FALL AND WINTER? The peak of vacation travel is July and August. After Labor Day accommodations for vacation travel should be easier to get, particularly during midweek.

WHY NOT ALL AT ONE TIME? Some people like to take a week now, another week later. But in these days that just doubles the travel problem. So why not take your 1943 vacation all at one time?

TO ENJOY MORE ROOM ABOARD It's a good idea just to take one bag aboard, shipping ahead whatever else you need. And, as a measure of caution, please affix a label bearing your name and address to all baggage.

WHY NOT LET THIS BOY TRAVEL WEEK-ENDS? You know, he only gets a week-end pass as a rule. So when you arrange to take your vacation beginning midweek, you make a seat for him. He'll appreciate your thoughtfulness.

YOUR CO-OPERATION WILL BE APPRECIATED . . . BY UNCLE SAM . . . BY US!

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Serving the Nation

★ 33,191 in the Armed Forces ☆ 33 have given their lives for their country

BACK THE ATTACK—BUY MORE U. S. BONDS—3rd WAR LOAN CAMPAIGN

'Hers to Hold' at the Memorial—Three New Bills Arriving Tomorrow

Joseph Cotten Co-Starred In New Deanna Durbin Film

Four new bills will be found this week in Boston movie houses. "Hers to Hold" is the main feature of the program which opened yesterday at the Keith Memorial. Tomorrow, "Destroyer" will be submitted at the State and Orpheum, "Stormy Weather" at the Paramount and Fenway, and "Appointment in Berlin" at the RKO Boston.

At the Metropolitan, "Watch on the Rhine," starring Paul Lukas and Bette Davis, goes into its second week tomorrow, along with "Nobody's Darling," with Mary Lee, Louis Calhern, and Gladys George.

'Hers to Hold'

The theme of the times, "Hello and good-bye," makes something at once agreeable and touching out of "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin's latest Universal picture, shown yesterday a tthe Keith Memorial.

Miss Durbin has the part of a rich society girl, Penelope Craig, who meets a Flying Tiger pilot, played by Joseph Cotten. He is attracted to her at once, and she becomes a worker in an aircraft factory to be near him. He tries to be cool toward her, after he sees how one girl is stricken when word comes that her fiancé has been shot down. But it is no use, he can't get Penelope out of his thoughts, and she arrives at the airport just in time to hear him say he will come back to her.

The incidents include several society parties, which give Miss Durbin opportunity to sing operatic and other songs, and to wear a succession of pretty frocks. The situations enable her to show how she has gained in command of light comedy, and in an individual style of expression.

Joseph Cotten is appropriately presumptuous as the aviator, and Gus Schilling arouses much laughter as his faithful friend, Rosey.

One of the most amusing scenes arises out of the heroine's efforts to discover the whereabouts of a note from the hero which Rosey has concealed in a sandwich at a society buffet. The scenes are appropriately lavish, and the photography of Woody Bredell is a source of constant pleasure to the spectators. Felix Jackson was the producer and Frank Ryan the director.

The companion picture is "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," with Lupe Velez and Leon Errol.

State and Orpheum

"Destroyer," coming tomorrow to the State and Orpheum, presents Edward G. Robinson as a chief boatswain's mate called Boley, an old Navy man who is working as a welder on a new ship that is to replace the John Paul Jones, which went down fighting. When the new ship is launched, Boley rejoins the Navy in order to serve on her.

Featured roles in support are taken by Marguerite Chapman as Boley's daughter, Glenn Ford as a young sailor who falls in love with her, and Edgar Buchanan as Boley's pal.

The companion picture is "Two Senoritas from Chicago," co-starring Jinx Falkenberg and Joan Davis.

Paramount and Fenway

Lena Horne and Bill Robinson head the cast of "Stormy Weather," which arrives tomorrow at the Paramount and Fenway. Also in the cast are Cal Calloway and his band, Katherine Dunham, Fats Waller, Dooley Wilson and the Nicholas brothers. The picture is described as "a cavalcade of rhythm and dance from jazz to jive." Among the new tunes featured are "There's No Two Ways About Love" and "My, My, Ain't That Somethin'!" The musical high light of the picture is "Stormy Weather," sung by Lena Horne.

The companion picture will be "Alaska Highway," Paramount's story of adventure and romance among American engineers, starring Richard Arlen and Jean Parker.

RKO Boston

"Appointment in Berlin," which opens tomorrow at the RKO Boston, is a spy thriller starring George Sanders and Marguerite Chapman. Sanders plays an R. A. F. officer who is cashiered, and while in disgrace joins the British Intelligence and pretends to be a Nazi spy. In Berlin he assumes the role of a Lord Haw Haw, but by means of a code conveys important information through his broadcasts to the British command.

Meanwhile he has fallen in love with the sister of a Nazi leader (Miss Chapman) who flees with him when his trick is discovered. The conclusion of the picture dispenses with the happy-ending formula.

On the stage will be Spike Jones and his City Slickers and Glenn Miller's Modernaires, featuring Paula Kelly.

Olympia and Scollay

The Washington Street Olympia and Scollay Square theaters will harbor beginning Friday the double bill of "Coney Island," with Betty Grable, and "Henry Aldrich Swings It," with Jimmy Lydon.

Uptown

Starting tomorrow, the Uptown Theater offers "Bombardier," starring Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott, and Anne Shirley, and a musical comedy, "Follow the Band," with Leon Errol, Frances Langford, Alvino Rey, and Ray Eberle.

Glenn Ford and Marguerite Chapman

In "Destroyer," opening tomorrow at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters.

Lena Horne and Bill Robinson

In "Stormy Weather," coming to the Paramount and Fenway tomorrow.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63meg. 31m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20meg. 48.4m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Bridgebuilders GSC, 9.58meg. 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg. 25.6m.
London—8 p. m.—Eyes Front. GSC, 9.58meg. 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg. 25.6m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg. 25.3m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71meg. 25.5m; VLQ8, 9.68meg, 41m.
Caracas—10:30 p. m.—Venezuelan National Anthem. YV5RN, 6.20meg. 48.4m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58meg. 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg. 49.1m; GRT, 7.15meg, 41.9m; GRX, 9.69meg. 30.9m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—The Master Singers.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"Caribbean Nights."
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m. — Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole and Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Impact," Leo Cherne.
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card." Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Soldiers With Wings"; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Henry Morgenthau, talk.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—All-Star Football Game.

Plays and Players

Harold J. Stone is the latest addition to the csat of "One Touch of Venus," the new Kurt Weill-S. J. Perelman-Ogden Nash musical comedy, which Cheryl Crawford will open Sept. 13 at the Shubert Theater.

The advance sale for the Ed Wynn show, "Big Time," opens tomorrow at the Shubert Theater, where this variety revue opens a two weeks engagement next Monday night. For this engagement, there will be a Thursday matinee, as well as the usual Wednesday and Saturday afternoon performance.

The seat sale for "Dark Eyes" opens at the Plymouth Theater tomorrow morning. This farce-comedy, produced by Jed Harris, comes here directly from New York. Tamara Geva, Elene Miramova and Ludmilla Toretzka are playing the leading feminine roles. Also in the cast are Geza Korvin, Mitchell Harris, Minnie Dupree, Audrey Long, Frank Latimore, Virginia Tomas and Oscar Polk. The settings were designed by Stewart Chaney.

Glenda Farrell is to play the lead in "Brief Moment" next week at the Bucks County Playhouse, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, the final week of the season.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News
For Thursday, Aug. 26
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"The Snark Was a Boojum," by Owen Davis. Presented by Alex Yokel. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Brief Moment," by S. N. Behrman. Presenting Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—News and short films. 2:05, 5, 8. "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 2:55, 5:55, 8:45.
Fenway—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery, Cesar Romero. 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.
Keith Memorial—"Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55.
Kenmore—"When Ladies Meet," Robert Taylor, Greer Garson, Joan Crawford. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. 1, 4:25, 8.
Majestic—"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 10:13 a. m., 2:02, 5:51, 9:40. "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan, Martha Raye, Jack Oakie. 12:01, 3:50, 7:39.
Metropolitan—"Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 10:13 a. m., 1:28, 4:53, 8:08. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:28 a. m., 2:43, 6:08, 9:23.
Modern—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:47. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55.
Orpheum—"The Youngest Profession," Virgina Weidler. 9:30 a. m., 12:47, 4:04, 7:11, 10:28. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 11:01 a. m., 2:18, 5:25, 8:45.
Paramount—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery, Cesar Romero. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5, 8:05.
RKO-Boston—"Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 10:52 a. m., 1:48, 4:49, 7:56, 10:17. Stage Show: 12:21, 3:19, 6:26, 9:07.
Scollay—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.
South Station Theater—"You the People," "Gay Parisienne," "American Spoken Here," "Scenic Oregon," "Sky Science," "Cloud Chasers," cartoons, latest newsreels and shorts.
State—"The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 11:48 a. m., 3:14, 6:40, 10:06. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 1:20, 4:46, 8:12.
Telepix—"Riding the Clouds," "Young Folks in a Blackout," "Fitzpatrick Tour Up the Columbia River," "Rationed Rhythm," "How to Take a Tumble," cartoons, and Newsreel Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce, Ricard Fraser. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:20, 7:55, 10:35. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:35, 9:10.
Uptown—"All By Myself," Patric Knowles, Rosemary Lane. 1:20, 4:40, 7:55. "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. 2:35, 5:55, 9:10.
Washington Street Olympia—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55. "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

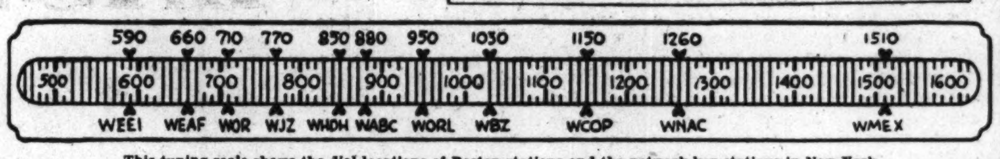
Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran.
Regent: "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Saludos Amigos." 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway.
Coolidge Corner: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.
Cleveland Circle: "Flight for Freedom," Fred MacMurray, Rosalind Russell. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "The Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo. 2, 8.
Harvard: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio. 2, 8.
University: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Captive Wild Woman," J. Carradine, E. Ankers. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon.
Codman Square: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 1:30, 8.
Franklin: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 1:30, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 3, 8:45. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Guy Kibbee. 2, 7:40.
Park: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle, Scotty, Vera Vague.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, L. Nolan. "Harrigan's Kid," J. Carroll Naish.
Hyde Park: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell. 1:30. Continuous from 7.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Something to Shout About," Janet Blair, Don Ameche. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2:03, 5:10, 8:17. "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:14, 6:21, 9:29.
Mystic: "Captive Wild Woman," Evelyn Ankers, John Carradine. 2:35, 8:40. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 3:30, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 3:09, 9:09. "Ghosts on the Loose," East Side Kids. 1:52, 7:52.
Strand: "White Savage," Jon Hall, Sabu. 3:25, 7, 9:50. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 2:05, 8:30.
Orpheum: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. 3:40, 9:25. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan, Bobby Readick. 2:15, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "No Place for Ladies," Margaret Lindsay. Continuous 1-11.
Fellsway: "The Moon is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.
MELROSE—Melrose: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews.
NATICK—Colonial: "DuBarry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball, Tommy Dorsey. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Ox-Bow Incident," Dana Andrews.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Saludos Amigos." 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Billy DeWolf. "Wild Cat," Richard Arlen. 2, 8.
Strand: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "The Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino. "Taxi Mister," William Bendix.
Capitol: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood.
Strand: "China," Alan Ladd. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 2:08, 7:54. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 3:31, 9:16.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Hit Parade, 1943," J. Carroll, Susan Hayward. "At Dawn We Die," John Clements, Godfrey Tearle.
Coolidge: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert. "The Informer," Victor McLaglen.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Something to Shout About," Jane Blair, Don Ameche. "Underground Agent," Leslie Brooks.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Johnny Gart Trio	State Dept. of Education:	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	speaker; orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball game	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Harry James' Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas, sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Louis Jordan's Orch.
4:30	Treas. Star Parade	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": dr.	Young Widder Brown: sk	Cardinals baseball game	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Terry O'Toole	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Red Nichol's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Terry O'Toole	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter," drama	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	Riding the Range	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	Gloria Carroll, s'ngs	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Hollywood Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	Music for Moderns; s'ngs	News From Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 B. Trout	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger; News
7:30	"Easy Aces": sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	Weatherman's Chorus	Duke Ellington's Orch.	The Lyric Theater
7:45	"Mr. Keen": sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Your Army
8:00	"Everybody's Inn":	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	"Sizing Up the News"	Phil Regan, songs
8:15	Sammy Kaye Show	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	"Impact," Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	'Take-a-Card': quiz with	Attuck's Chorus
8:45	Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Chorus
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom": drama	"A Date With Judy"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15	"Mayor of Town".	"John Freedom": drama	"A Date With Judy"	News Service	mann's Symphony No. 1
9:30	Jack Carson Show:	Sonny Dunham's Orch.	Mr. District Attorney, dr	"Soldiers With Wings":	(Spring)
9:45	comedy; music	Orchestra; sports	Mr. District Attorney, dr	drama; guest; orch.	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Russian Music	"Waltz Time"	Musical Knowledge	Henry Morgenthau	Voice of Army
10:30	Can. Women's Army	Music; Radio Forum: P.	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	V. McNutt: 'Reg'lat'ns'	Musical Knowledge	All-Star Football Game	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:00	M. Gould's Orch.;	News	News; Baseball scores	All-Star Football Game	Art Kassel's Orchestra
11:15	Jose Iturbi, pianist	Harry Green's Orchestra	10th Annual All-Star	All-Star Football Game	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30	Music; news	Fishermen's Program	Football: Washington	All-Star Football Game	Day's End; music
11:45	News; "Jam"	Swing Shift Music: news	Redskins-College Stars	All-Star Football Game	Day's End; news

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC 1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade; band	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship:
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; news.	Spike Jones' Orchestra.	Musical Clock	religious
8:00	News of the World.	War Journal	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Nancy Lee; Wom's Pgm.	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays.	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays.	Breakfast Club	Daytime Classics	"Spotlight Revue"	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Between the Lines	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket.	Lora Lawton: sketch	News commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	"The Open Door": sk.	Organ recital	L. Grosman, talk
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Musical Poll of Hits	"A Woman of America"	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband: sk	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard.	Music for You
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News	"Snow Village": sketch.	Happy Joe and Ralph;	Organ Melodies
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch.	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks.	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ music	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	Our Gal Sunday: sk.	Hour; music; speakers	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	'Baukhage Talking': news	"You're Telling Us!"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us!"	Ginger & Lanny: stories	Concert Melodies
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	'Good Food Buys'; music	"Mary Foster": sketch	Music; Ruth Moss	Curtain Time: Theo
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Carreiro, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Seth's Village Canteen	'The Guiding Light': sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Ladies, Be Seated: quiz.	'Light of the World': sk.	Sports comments	Novelty Musicale
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Ladies, Be Seated: quiz.	Hymn Recital	Concert miniatures	News service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Telegraphic Reports of	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Johnny Gart Trio.	Studio Orch.; talks	'Pepper Young's Family'	Pittsburgh Pirates-Chi-	Gene Autry, Cowboy
3:45	B. Elliott, Song Shop	Studio Orch.; talks	"Right to Happiness"	cago Cubs baseball g'me	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Telegraphic Reports of	Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Pittsburgh Pirates-Chi-	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	cago Cubs baseball g'me	Dick Jurgen's Orch.
4:45	Treasury Parade	"The Sea Hound": sk.	"Young Widder Brown".	Telegraphic Reports of	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Pirates-Cubs baseball	Frankie Master's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Chick Carter: sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	Chisholm Trail: music	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports
6:15	News Commentators	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Press Roundup; sports	Light classics: music
6:30	On With the Show.	A. Templeton, interview.	Music for Moderns; songs	News from Abroad	Sports; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 B. Trout	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orch.	R. Salinger, news; Taxes
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Fred Brady, comedian;	Sonny Kendis' Orch.	Religious program;
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Lu Lubin; Joe Di Rita	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	"Blind Date": orch.;	Petite Musicale	Deanna Durbin, songs
8:15	Auer; Chas. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Arlene Francis, m. c.	Volney Hurd, news	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"A Great Railroad at	"Harmony Hall": Bob	Negro Business Hour
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should Women Relin-	War": dramatization	Trendler's Orchestra	Irish Music
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	quish Industrial Jobs to	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Toch:
9:15	teur program	Men After Victory"	& Co.; guest	News service	Quintet
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Dance Orchestra	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	"U Tell 'Em Club"; Tom	Classical Album: Toch:
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Sportscast	orch.; John Carradine	Slater, m. c.	Quintet
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Gary Moore; Jimmy Du-	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	"The First Line"	Waltz Time	rante; Cugat's Orch.	Sports interviews	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Sir Don. Somervell	"Silver Nocturne"	'March of Time': drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News: World War II	"Silver Nocturne"	music; guests	Musical Roundup	Bob Chester's Orch.
11:00	News; News Analysis	News	News; Baseball scores	News service	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:15	Weather; music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk.	"Brazil Presents": Choir	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:30	Eyes of Air Force	Fishermen's Program	"Words at War": drama-	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Serenade	Swing Shift Music; news	tized war books	Tiny Hill's Orch.	Day's End; news

Gilchrist's

Sealy

"Air-Woven" Tuftless Mattress

$39.50

Budget Terms

A billowy five-foot batt of selected virgin cotton compressed into a buoyant giant pillow for your body! Every fibre is air-woven (patented process) with every other fibre, which accounts for the fact that it is free from tufts or ties of any kind. Luxuriously soft, yet firm enough to give proper support; perfected to rejuvenate itself simply upon exposure to sunlight. Boxed border and rolled edges for extra long service, exceptionally well tailored, and covered in a handsome, long-wearing, heavy ticking. Regular sizes.

5 FEET OF VIRGIN STAPLE COTTON

Remember the filling in this mattress is one Giant Batt that was 5 feet high before it was compressed to the thickness of the mattress.

Matching Box Spring $39.50

EIGHTH FLOOR

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

SCIENTIFICALLY COOLED
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 P. M.
Doors Open • Orpheum 9:15 A. M. • State 11:15 A. M.
"The Youngest Profession" with Virginia Weidler-Jean Porter, Edward Arnold-John Carroll and a host of GUEST STARS
—plus—
'Assignment in Brittany'
Pierre Aumont-Susan Peters
Take The "EL" To Loew's

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
NOW
Betty Grable—George Montgomery
'CONEY ISLAND'
in technicolor
Plus "Henry Aldrich Swings It."

NOW! METROPOLITAN
BETTY DAVIS • PAUL LUKAS
"WATCH on the RHINE"
Plus "NOBODY'S DARLING"

UPTOWN AT SYMPHONY STA. AIR CONDITIONED
Tyrone Power "CRASH DIVE"
"ALL BY MYSELF" Rosemary Lane

SOUTH STATION
YOU the PEOPLE • LEON ERROL
NEWS • SPORTS • COMEDY • TRAVEL
BALLET RUSSE The Gay Parisienne

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT — NEXT WEEK
ALL BROADWAY VARIETY REVUE
Fred Finklehoffe-Paul Small Hit
ED WYNN
"The Perfect Fool" in
BIG TIME
FRIEDA HEMPEL • CROSS & DUNN
and Stars by the Dozen
SEAT SALE TOMORROW
Eves. (exc. Fri., Sat.) $1 to $2.50—add tax
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat.

COLONIAL • BEG. NEXT MON. MAT. WED. & SAT.
1st TIME at POP. PRICES
LIFE WITH FATHER
HARRY BANNISTER • WITH • JOHN WALKER

WILBUR • LAST 2 WEEKS Mat. Today 2:30
FRED STONE
in the Moss Hart and Geo. S. Kaufman Comedy
"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"
Eves. $1.65-55c. Wed., Sat. Mat. $1.10-55c

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It's the ROXY for New York's Finest Screen and Stage shows
ON STAGE IN PERSON
VELOZ and YOLANDA
JERRY COLONNA
ILONA MASSEY
A DELIGHTFUL NEW COMEDY HIT ON OUR SCREEN
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. and 50th St.

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"Helen Hayes sends you away from 'Harriet' completely spellbound."—Walter Winchell
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10, 3.85 Mats Thurs., Sat., $1.10-2.75
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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LIFE WITH FATHER
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EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

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OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rogers
Books and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE ALFRED DRAKE JOSEPH BULOFF JOAN ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th Street Air-Conditioned
Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Tonight at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT! "Took Audience by Storm"—W-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
IMPERIAL, West 45th St. AIR-COOLED
CO. 5-7889. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day 2:30
50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus TAX
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Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 3
No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with MELVILLE COOPER
Directed by FELIX BRENTANO
Conductor ROBERT STOLZ
Choreography GEORGE BALANCHINE
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. CI. 6-0730. Air-Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thu. Sat. 2:30

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
GLADYS GEORGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED CONRAD NAGEL
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned
Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Shorter Hours In High School Get Backing

Shortening of high school hours to enable boys and girls to keep up their education and work part time in war plants was pointed out today by A. Russell Mack, State Supervisor of Secondary Education, as a possible solution of a serious problem of retaining boys and girls in school.

This plan has already been initiated in one Massachusetts war center where high school will begin at 8 a. m. and close at 12:20 p. m., Mr. Mack said. There will be no lunch hour and no recesses, making the school period of 4 hours and 20 minutes practically net.

"Efforts such as this are right in line with a national campaign the Children's Bureau and the Office of Education are making to reduce child labor and encourage attendance at school during the new school year," the educator commented.

"It is better for the high schools to do something to keep boys and girls in school than to have many of them leave. Thousands are now employed in war industry and some are making fabulous money. Many will be tempted to keep on.

"We have got to meet this situation in the best way. I think that adaptation of the schools to the new problem is patriotic and in keeping with the war effort.

"There is no question about the losses that many of our boys and girls will experience if they are allowed to drop out of school now to hold on to a war job and never get the normal education they should have."

Some Schools Beginning Early

In the agricultural areas of Massachusetts some high schools are beginning their school year next Monday, Aug. 30, Mr. Mack added. By getting an early start these schools can then close for a week or two during the harvest season when the boys and girls can help out on the farm.

All such changes are being made entirely at the jurisdiction of the local school authorities.

Where high school hours are reduced, academic standards can still be maintained, the state supervisor declared. This is a question which will inevitably come up, he noted. Some educators will question the possibility. For himself he had no doubt that adequate education could be given.

A single session, he observed, was superior from an educational standpoint.

However, for those students who are going on to college, additional help should be given after school.

He brought out also that in speaking of shortening of school hours, he referred only to the comprehensive high school — the usual school—and not to the specialized high school.

Chance for Home Work

"By starting to school early and leaving early, high school students should be able to have several hours to do home work, in addition to the employment they may have in war plants," Mr. Mack continued. "I believe that home work is something that all children should do. There is something to be gained by working by one's self that cannot be supplied by education given the group.

"Then many of the children can put in four or five hours in industry."

Of the need for schools to do something to bring back the boys and girls now in industry he observed there was no doubt whatever.

"Our boys and girls generally realize the importance of a high school diploma and have the idea of getting an education," he said. "But there is a group which will find temptation in war work. These may not look beyond the present, and may be drifting into ways that will cost them losses in later years."

Spar at 'Guard' Air Station

Official United States Coast Guard

Ensign Mae Lloyd Assumes Duties at Salem

Ensign Lloyd of Worcester, first Spar officer assigned to a Coast Guard air staff, is shown at Salem Air Base checking sea and air conditions on blackboard of briefing room. A business-machine expert in civil life, she operates a highly-confidential communications machine. Her husband is a junior-grade lieutenant in the Navy. Her alma mater is Boston University, where she earned bachelor and master degrees. She's been in service eight months.

Retiring Officers Honored

Six high-ranking officers of the Boston Port of Embarkation, who are retiring from Army service, were tendered a luncheon today at the Boston Yacht Club by Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Kells, Port Commander.

Five who are retiring for having reached the age limit are:

Col. William H. Dodds, Jr., of Pebble Beach, Calif., who has been director of the Port Management Division. He is a West Point graduate, class of 1905, and served in the field artillery in World War I.

Col. Gus C. Ringole, of San Francisco, who has been Port Judge Advocate. Since serving in the coast artillery in the World War I, he worked as a civilian lawyer until re-entering the Army as a lieutenant colonel in February, 1941.

Lieut. Col. Howard A. Goodspeed, of Stoddard, N. H., who has been Post Engineer since July of 1941. He is a graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design, and is a building architect in civil life.

Lieut. Col. Harry A. Watson, of Lakewood, Ohio, who has been serving as a commander of a subport of embarkation in this area. He was previously with the Army's Office of Chief of Transportation.

The other officer, who is retiring because of a recent illness, is Col. Orryl S. Robles, of Tampa, Fla., who has been director of the Port's Overseas Supply Division. He has been a regular officer since 1917.

New England Tire Shortage

Continued from Page 1

the tire problem were contained in the OPA report that the United States Army is opening schools all over the country this month to teach the care and preservation of rubber tires. These skilled workers, it was said, can repair tires time and time again to keep them in daily operation.

But the main point with average motorists is to learn the many driving tricks that enable tires to cover more ground with less wear.

Part of the OPA program announced today is a tire pooling arrangement among commercial operators whose needs are being carefully checked for tires. Those truckers having a reasonable backlog of rubber will be asked to postpone further orders. Every effort will be made to prevent the buildup of surpluses by all concerns, so that available supplies will go for emergency purposes.

"Coming in on a patched tire and a prayer," was the way one OPA official summed up the New England rubber situation.

Boys' Clubs Go to Camp Friday

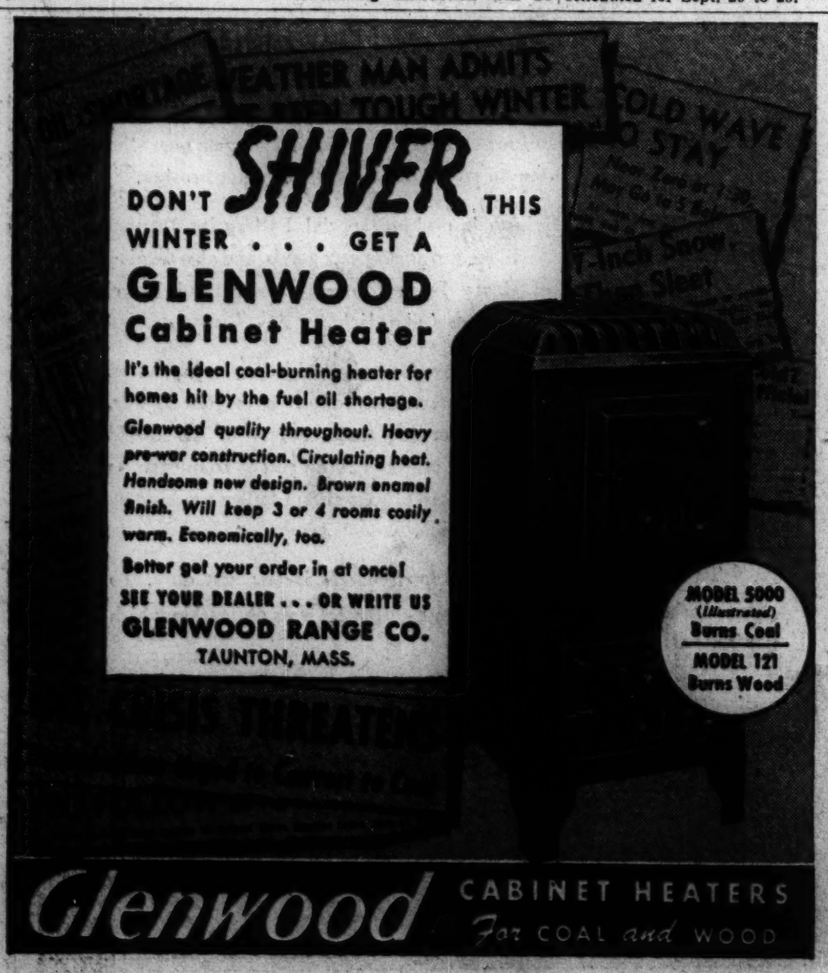
Hundreds of city boys from the Boys' Clubs of Boston—Roxbury, Charlestown, and South Boston clubhouses—will leave for camp Friday at 1 p. m.

Through the generosity of the Charles Hayden Foundation, they will be given a vacation of camping at Camp Wing, the Duxbury Stockade, and Camp Mitton, located in Duxbury and on Cape Cod. Each day, the boys will engage in a program of recreation, nature study, swimming, crafts, boating, athletics, Indian lore, pioneering, hikes, farming.

Swimming instruction will be given them and the advanced swimmers will learn "ranger swimming"—how to swim in full dress and equipment, how to enter the water from a sinking vessel, and swim safely through fire.

Fair Breaks 104-Year Run

FARMINGTON, Maine, Aug. 25 (AP)—Trustees of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, declaring they did not wish to encourage violations of the pleasure-driving ban or absenteeism from industries, today canceled, for the first time in 104 years, the Society's Annual Fair, which had been scheduled for Sept. 20 to 25.


WEATHER MAN ADMITS
TOUGH WINTER
COLD WAVE
TO STAY
DON'T SHIVER THIS
WINTER . . . GET A
GLENWOOD
Cabinet Heater
It's the ideal coal-burning heater for homes hit by the fuel oil shortage.
Glenwood quality throughout. Heavy pre-war construction. Circulating heat. Handsome new design. Brown enamel finish. Will keep 3 or 4 rooms cosily warm. Economically, too.
Better get your order in at once!
SEE YOUR DEALER . . . OR WRITE US
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MODEL 5000
(Illustrated)
Burns Coal
MODEL 121
Burns Wood
Glenwood
CABINET HEATERS
For COAL and WOOD

Freshmen Find Tradition Out At Wellesley

Never were Wellesley College "Ask Me's" so busy as today. Theirs was the job of welcoming the largest Freshman class in the college's history as it arrived on the Wellesley station platform. From early morning until late this afternoon these Juniors with their "Ask Me" insignia pinned on the fronts of their dresses answered questions and helped the newcomers get their bags into the taxis which ran a regular jitney service back and forth to the campus.

Arrival of the Freshman class officially opened what promises to be a year of innovations for Wellesley. For the first time in its 69 years, girls of Wellesley will share their campus with masculine students. Both new and old girls will find two dormitories of the Hazard Quadrangle closed to them. Cazenove and Pomeroy Halls have been taken over by the Navy to house a branch of the Navy Supply Corps School at Harvard.

Comment on this innovation by incoming Freshmen ranged from keen pleasure to frank skepticism. One tall blonde who said she had been counting on coming to Wellesley for 10 years was disappointed. She'd purposely chosen a non-coeducational college. "But if it must be, it must," she added as she disentangled her suitcases.

All would agree with President Mildred H. McAfee, however, that the college must be adaptable enough "to stretch its numbers, shrink its available space, and carry on its work and its play with enhanced enthusiasm because it knows it is contributing directly to the war effort."

The problem caused by the loss of two dormitories and the large number of entering students has been solved by equipping undergraduate rooms wherever possible with double-deck beds.

Lieut. Commander McAffee, who is on partial leave of absence as Director of the Waves, greeted some of the Freshmen and their parents this afternoon at Horton House. She will address the entire college Saturday morning in the Memorial Chapel. At this time the names of those students who have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa will be read, as well as the Honor Roll of last year's Freshman Class.

The 467 Freshmen represent 38 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and four foreign countries —India, Bermuda, Canada, and England. Also registering today were 42 students of advanced standing from other colleges and universities. Upperclassmen will return on Friday.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," "V," "W," and "X" stamps now valid. "T," "U," "V," and "W" expire Aug. 31. "X" expires Oct. 2.

Red stamps in War Ration Book No. 2 become valid as follows: Stamp "Y," Aug. 29; stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These will all expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" become valid Sept. 1 and expire Oct. 20.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Gasoline dealers will be prohibited after Sept. 1 from accepting old style B and C gasoline ration coupon books. Old style books should be exchanged for new coupon sheets before Sept. 1.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Stoves: Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Station Cut Asked

The Boston & Maine Railroad has filed petitions with the State Department of Public Utilities for the abandonment and removal of seven railroad stations. The list included: Harvard station in the town of Harvard; Still River station in Harvard; West Boylston station in West Boylston; Westford, Topsfield and Amesbury stations. No date for hearing the petions has been set.

Wellesley Welcome

By a Staff Photographer

'Ask Me's' Know Their Stuff

"Why, that's my hall," said Esther Remick, left, Wellesley College Junior from Evanston, Ill., as Mary Jane Murphey, incoming Freshman from Dallas, Texas, asked if she could tell her how to get to Severance. Members of the Junior "Ask Me" Committee were at the Wellesley railroad station all day today to greet their sisters of the Freshman Class and answer questions.

Eastern Air Lines In Off-Line Trade

Opening tomorrow of an off-the-line office in Boston after a lapse of several years, was announced by Eastern Air Lines. Gertrude M. Roche has been appointed city manager of the new office which is located at 14 Province Street.

Eastern Air Lines has an application pending with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington seeking permission to extend its service from New York to Boston. The company claims that under this requested authority it will provide single company and through plane service from Boston to Richmond, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Jacksonville to Miami, Fla.; by way of Atlanta, Ga., to Tampa, Fla.; also by way of Atlanta to New Orleans, La., Houston, San Antonio and Brownsville, Texas, with connections to Central and South America.

New Theft of Gas Coupons Is Foiled in Dorchester

An attempted theft of gasoline ration coupons from the War Price and Rationing Board on Bailey Street, Dorchester, was discovered to have taken place last night when the Board opened for business today. The coupons had been deposited with the nearest police station overnight, however; none were lost.

This is the second attempt of thieves in Massachusetts to obtain quantities of the new-type ration coupons. The first occurred in Cambridge City Hall Monday night when coupons estimated as worth 2,000,000 gallons were stolen.

The Enforcement Division of the New England Office of Price Administration is investigating the theft, but declined today to make public any of its findings. An OPA spokesman pointed out that the robbery occurred only a few yards from Cambridge police headquarters yet remained undetected until the following morning in spite of the sounding of the burglar alarm connected with the vault holding the coupons.

Answered Alarm

Police responding to the alarm are said to have entered only the City Treasurer's office, leaving the Ration Board office undisturbed until the alarm rang again Tuesday morning when the office was opened. At that time, the police went to the Board office only.

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, district OPA director, said today that no radical change was contemplated in methods of safeguarding ration coupons. "We've dinned this point into the ears of the Ration Boards since they were first formed," he declared, "and our inspectors are constantly on the alert to see that local boards are keeping their ration coupons in the safest possible place all the time. Our latest report on Cambridge revealed that the coupons were in a vault protected by a burglar alarm. This satisfied us. But the best protective measures in the world fail if they're not administered properly."

Ration Boards Are Warned

At eight zone meetings held in the State in June, Harold G. Dunney, district administrative officer, talked to members of ration boards for 10 minutes on the importance of protecting the coupons from theft. He asserted then, with Mr. Bresnahan's approval, that negligence in this respect on the part of any clerk would be the cause of instant dismissal.

The policy, he declares, has been carried out. Nine field liaison men visit the local boards regularly to check on preventive measures as well as on other matters concerning the rationing program. They see that stamps tallored from ration books and sheets are voided immediately and later destroyed in their presence.

Most ration boards keep their coupons in a bank or in a vault in the town hall, withdrawing only enough coupons each day to carry on their work and at all times keeping a careful record of serial numbers, Mr. Dunney reported.

The stock of ration coupons for the entire State is kept in a special warehouse in Boston.

Airport to Be Enlarged

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25 (AP)—Plans for enlargement of Hillsgrove airport, to eliminate hazards which have caused a number of landing accidents, have been disclosed as the Army instituted condemnation proceedings in Federal Court for acquisition of 77 additional acres surrounding the airport.

Boston Edison Company says . . . let's *all* cooperate . . . let's buy and buy and keep on buying *more War Bonds!*

Boston Edison Company

EASTERN AIR LINES

Announces the Reopening of Its

BOSTON OFFICE

TO SPEED the war effort and better serve the people of Boston, Eastern Air Lines has re-established an office here—*with finer facilities than before!* The new and larger quarters which are located at 14 Providence Street (Statler), reflect the growing importance of this city from an air transportation standpoint . . . and point to even a greater development of plane service in the future.

For, it has long been the ambition of Eastern Air Lines to make Boston the Northern Terminus of The Great Silver Fleet—connecting it directly with the 3 international air gateways . . . Miami, New Orleans and Brownsville, Texas. As the only air line operating North-South schedules to all three, Eastern is in the position of being able to offer *single-carrier* service to vitally important points below Boston along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

As the first step toward providing such service in the interest of public necessity and convenience, Eastern Air Lines has applied for a certificate to operate the following routes between New York and Boston:

1. *Via* Stamford, Waterbury and Worcester
2. *Via* Stamford, New London, Newport (In Season) and Fall River—New Bedford

In addition to the above schedules, Eastern proposes to provide nonstop service between New York-Boston, and Boston-New York-Washington schedules . . . continuing to Houston, New Orleans, Atlanta and Miami.

Thus, with the promise of through North-South plane service in the near future, the reopening of Eastern Air Lines' office in Boston comes at a most opportune time. Friends of The Great Silver Fleet—both old and new—are cordially invited to pay a visit to the new quarters or to telephone for reservations.

Phone:
Eastern
Air Lines
Ticket Office,
Hubbard 1570

EASTERN Air Lines

Russian Offensive Rolls Forward—RAF Mosquitoes Bomb Berlin Again

Continued from Page 1

that the worst is yet to come. German censorship still forbids transmission of news regarding damage caused in the Aug. 23 record assault on the city, but one underground source says at least 73,000 persons are homeless.

Other air operations today included the bombing of an aircraft assembly plant in Bordeaux by American Flying Fortresses en route to Britain from African bases where they landed after the raid on Regensburg, Aug. 17.

General George, American Air Transport Command Chief in Britain, told a press conference that if the tempo of the present aerial offensive can be increased, Germany's economic structure will fail by the end of the year. Incidentally, General George said 30 per cent of the Nazis' day fighter production was destroyed in the Regensburg raid.

In the Battle of Italy, Allied fliers left an Italian cruiser aflame off the coast and night raiders again struck at the Naples area and communications south of Rome. Rome's status as an "open city" remains in doubt. The virtual disappearance of the Germans from the Italian skies suggests that the Nazis are unwilling to risk further depletion of their air strength in defending Italian communications which already are battered beyond immediate repair in many cases.

Meanwhile, in the Far East, the double-pronged Allied offensive is proceeding without a letup. On New Georgia, American jungle troops who captured the Munda airfield on Aug. 5 have pushed through enemy patrols and are shelling the Japanese attempting a last stand at Bairoko, 12 miles north of Munda. On New Guinea, Allied patrols are reported within two miles of the vital Salamaua airdrome.

Further portents of new and effective blows against the Japanese were seen in the arrival at Allied Headquarters in the South Pacific of Undersecretary of War Patterson and General Knudsen. They are on a tour of Allied bases.

Russia:

Soviet Forces Drive Towards Poltava

The Red Army continued to hammer away at the off-balance Germans retreating from Kharkov, and a Soviet communiqué announced new successes all along the line as Russian forces drove toward Poltava, 75 miles to the southwest and a little more than halfway to the Nazis' Dnieper River defense line.

The war bulletin — broadcast from Moscow—said the Nazis, exhausted by the battle for Kharkov, were rushing reserves into the line, but in spite of this the Red Army advanced both south and west of the city, killing 2,000 Germans and disabling 25 tanks in sharp fighting. Northwest of the city other units of the Russian Army captured several villages.

The communiqué indicated the German retreat from Kharkov was reaching the proportions of a rout, with Nazi troops abandoning considerable stocks of war material and armored equipment.

German losses in armored equipment and planes were reported running high as the Nazis recklessly expended their strength in a vain effort to stem the Russian surge. The communiqué said that on Aug. 23 alone the Red Army had destroyed 77 tanks and 106 planes in fighting on all fronts.

The Kharkov area continued to be the focal point of the Russian advance. The fall of the city gave the Soviet several objectives to aim at, but the most likely choice was Poltava, with Kiev, Ukrainian Capital 250 miles to the west on the Dnieper, as the big goal of the summer offensive.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Forge Rapidly Ahead

White arrows indicate three main Soviet spearheads hot on the heels of the fleeing Nazis in the Kharkov area and on the lower Donets. Shaded arrows indicate possible future paths of the Russian force now approaching Poltava. If the Russians can strike out in this way, large numbers of Germans will face entrapment between the southern Dnieper and the Sea of Azov.

In the Donets Basin southwest of Voroshilovgrad, where the Russians previously reported they had breached Nazi lines, the Red Army broke up German counter-attacks, inflicted heavy losses, and captured several towns, the Soviet communiqué declared.

Heavy Fighting Waged at Izyum

Heavy fighting was reported south of Izyum, where 1,000 Germans were said to have been killed when Russians stormed a Nazi strong point. Prisoners were taken and 12 tanks were destroyed, while 15 other tanks, six self-propelled guns, and 60 other guns of various calibers were captured, the Russians said. Thirty-three German planes were reported shot down in air combat or by antiaircraft defense.

The fall of Kharkov to the Russians shocked the Axis nations, and especially the German people, who had been led to believe that danger was past in that sector, advices to Switzerland indicated.

The unexpected announcement created "disillusionment," the Neue Zuercher Zeitung said. A Budapest dispatch to the Lausanne Gazette reported the taking of Kharkov created "a tremendous impression in Southeastern Europe because it had been believed the Russian menace to the city was definitely averted."

This newspaper's Bucharest correspondent said the situation "again plunged Rumanians into lively unrest."

The Hungarian press avoided comment but published the communiqué about Kharkov's fall alongside earlier Berlin dispatches quoting commentators as saying "the situation in the Kharkov-Belgorod section is favorable to the Germans."

Continent:

'Forts' Hit Bordeaux On Shuttle Flight

American Flying Fortresses which rained destruction upon Regensburg, Aug. 17 and continued on across the Alps to air bases in North Africa completed the homeward leg of the trip Aug. 24, loosing their cargoes of bombs en route upon an aircraft assembly plant in Bordeaux, France.

The raiders' arrival at home bases in the British Isles completed the first round-trip American shuttle operation described by Brig. Gen. Fred L. Anderson, Wing Commander of the Eighth Air Force, as the "greaest operational flight the United States Army Air Force has made to date."

Coinciding with the attack on Bordeaux, other formations of Flying Fortresses bombed three Nazi airfields in France. A total of 15 enemy planes was shot down by the Fortresses, and Allied fighters during these combined operations, a communiqué said. Four of the American bombers were listed as lost.

RAF Mosquito bombers stabbed at targets in Berlin on the heels of a saturation assault by a fleet of heavy bombers on the night of Aug. 23, the British Air Ministry announced.

None of the fast wooden bombers was lost as they put Berlin under air raid for the second successive night. Other planes laid mines in German waters.

Aug. 25 is the third anniversary of the first RAF raid on Berlin when an attack was carried out by a relatively small force of planes.

Meanwhile, at Eighth Air Force Headquarters Maj. Gen. Harold L. George, Air Transport Command Chief, told a press conference that 30 per cent of the Nazi day fighter production was destroyed in the Regensburg raid. He predicted that if the tempo of the present operations can be increased Germany's economic structure will fail by year's end.

General George, who has been inspecting Eighth Air Force operations, said that such a collapse did not necessarily mean that Germany would be forced out of the war at that time, but explained that the economic structure "won't be able to function in a degree necessary to support the war."

Fortresses Did 'Superb Job'

The Regensburg raid and its twin assault on the Schweinfurt ball-bearing factory by another group the same day "must have struck terror in the Nazi Air Force and Nazi High Command," he continued.

He said the Regensburg Messerschmitt plant was "literally washed off the map" and it meant the Germans would be deprived of at least 1,500 to 2,000 fighter planes. That number is the amount that could be manufactured in the sox months he considers the minimum necessary to replace the wrecked factories "even if machine tools and other equipment are available."

The Flying Fortress piloted by John G. Winant Jr., son of the American Ambassador to London, flew hundreds of miles across the Mediterranean on a return shuttle trip from North Africa Aug. 24 but turned back as it approached the coast of France when the ship presumably developed engine trouble, it was learned.

Young Winant's plane was one of the Britain-based bombers which attacked Regensburg Aug. 17 and went on to North Africa.

Italy:

Italian Cruiser, Communications Hit

Allied air squadrons — significantly meeting no opposition from Axis fighters—hammered communications in Southern Italy again Aug. 24, including a block-buster assault near Naples, and left an Italian cruiser afire off the south coast, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced.

Dive bombers, fighter-bombers, and night bombers swept out to the attacks, and depleted Axis air forces refused battle for the second successive day. The only air opposition on Aug. 23 was against Liberators from the Middle East which raided Bari, in Southeastern Italy.

United States A-36 dive bombers rammed home two hits with 500-pound bombs on the cruiser, blowing off its stern. Fires leaped from the ship as the attackers winged away.

Other A-36 invaders blasted railroad facilities at Sapri, on the island of Policastro; at Castrovillari, in the center of Southern Italy; and at Sibari, on the east coast.

RAF and RCAF Wellingtons poured two-ton block-buster bombs on steel works and railroad yards at Torre Annunzinta, on the Gulf of Naples below the big port, despite heavy antiaircraft fire.

Torre Annunziat is another in the series of rail control points on the line south of Naples which Wellingtons have been pounding since the closing stages of the Sicilian campaign. Photographs showed both rail yards and the adjoining steel works were hard hit.

Four Allied planes were missing from all attacks, Headquarters reported.

The cruiser attack was the first chance the A-36s had had to employ dive-bombing tactics on a large enemy naval vessel, although the new planes—already proven to be one of the most effective attack units of the Allied air fleets—sank many smaller vessels during the battle for Sicily.

The United Nations Radio at Algiers, Algeria, urged the Italian people to "hold on" to their fleet, declaring that if it were "to fall into German hands, war would be prolonged for you," the British Radio reported in a broadcast recorded by CBS.

The broadcast also asked the Italians to hinder the Germans "in any way possible."

South Pacific:

Allies Make Gains On Two Fronts

As the current Allied drive in the Southwest Pacific, which opened June 30, neared the end of the second month, a spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported progress on both flanks of the 750-mile-long battle arc.

On New Georgia, American jungle troops who captured the Munda airfield Aug. 5 have succeeded in pushing through harassing enemy patrols barring the way to Bairoko, 12 miles north, and have brought up artillery to blast away at the Japanese garrison holding that Kula Gulf Harbor.

On New Guinea, where Allied troops have the Salamaua airdrome almost within their grasp, Australian troops advanced north of the Francisco River, while mountain artillery behind them shelled the defenders.

These troops crossed the river Aug. 23 at a point only two miles west of the air strip. Just how much of an advance they made Aug. 29 as they moved on prepared Japanese defenses was not stated, but the spokesman said, considering the type of jungle warfare, it was "substantial."

The latest successes on New Georgia, while a necessary part of a cleanup campaign, do not represent, however, the point of deepest penetration in the Solomons. American forces are consolidating positions occupied Aug. 15 on Vella Lavella in the face of enemy opposition. Today's communiqué reported an attempt by two formations of Japanese fighter planes to raid American positions. United States fighters broke up the attempt, shooting nine of the raiders and damaging two others.

American planes also were active in the Northern Solomons, attacking a 10-ship convoy and a Japanese cruiser between Bougainville and Buka.

Above the Salamaua fighting scene on New Guinea, at Wewak, where Allied planes destroyed more than 300 enemy aircraft in four raids last week, Liberators dropped 112 tons of bombs Aug. 24 on the airdrome and town.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson arrived at General MacArthur's Headquarters and shortly thereafter predicted that "blows of increasing strength" will not be long delayed in the war against Japan.

Patterson Predicts Increasing Blows

He said the twin Allied offensives in the Solomons and on New Guinea were playing a vital part in bringing the Japanese nearer surrender.

In a statement, Mr. Patterson noted that the United States was producing more than 7,000 planes a month. He pointed out that "growing striking power" was being sent to the Southwest Pacific war zone.

The Undersecretary was accompanied by Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Army war-production adviser, and high-ranking General Staff and Service of Supply officers of the Army. They were to inspect Allied bases in the Southwest Pacific.

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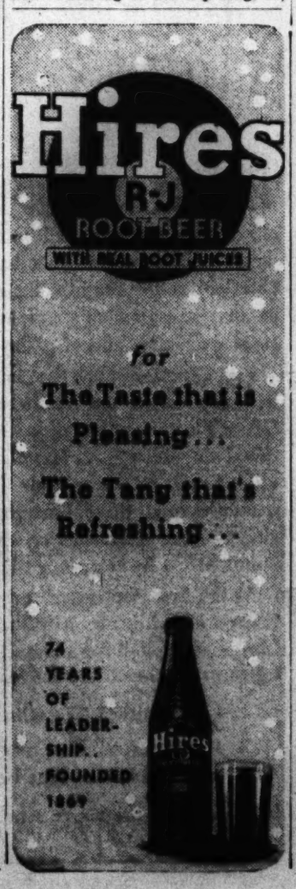

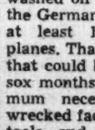
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Canada Greets Roosevelt As Its 'Best Neighbor'

Continued from Page 1

Police Band was playing "Abide With Me."

From the war memorial the party motored to Government House, where Mr. Roosevelt and a small group of his intimates, including Admiral William Leahy, his personal Chief of Staff, Harry Hopkins, Admiral Wilson Brown, naval aide, and Stephen Early, press secretary, took lunch with the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, and the Princess Alice.

Following the luncheon, President Roosevelt was escorted to the office of the Governor General, the Chancellor of the University of London, who awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of the University. The Governor General read a brief citation in which Mr. Roosevelt was cited for his "sterling contribution to his times."

A drive through the city of Ottawa in midafternoon in the company of Prime Minister King concluded the President's activities. This was his last public appearance of the day in the Canadian Capital before his departure.

Unity on Allied Front

President Roosevelt made the unexpected disclosure that he and Prime Minister Churchill had discussed major postwar plans at the Quebec conference and then proceeded to warn Hitler and his Axis associates that "it would pay them better to surrender now than later."

Delivering a discrete report to the world on the deliberations of the Anglo-American War Council, Mr. Roosevelt declared that there was unshatterable unity on the Allied front and gave new assurance that preparations to stamp out international gangsterism in the world for all time were going forward.

Speaking from the dais erected on the front steps of the majestic Parliament Building of the Canadian Capital, the President bespoke a new confidence in the imminent power of the Allied offensives which were fashioned last week at Quebec.

"If Hitler and his Generals had known our plans," he tauntingly asserted, "they would have realized that discretion is still the better part of valor" and that immediate surrender be their wisest and easiest course.

Axis Will Know Results

He returned to this, taunting them again, when he regretted that he could not be more communicative about the plans which were authorized at his meeting with Mr. Churchill, but laconically allowed that "the secret information of the Quebec conference "would soon be communicated to Germany, Italy and Japan."

"We shall communicate this information to our enemies in the only language their twisted minds seem capable of understanding."

The President did not limit his grim jests to Hitler. Referring to the unexpected absence of Japanese troops on the re-occupied island of Kiska, he said: "We have been told that Japs never surrender; their headlong retreat satisfies us just as well."

The most significant revelation of the President's discussion of the shrouded events of the past two weeks was the emphasis he placed upon the postwar discussions at Quebec, where, besides he and Mr. Churchill, the Foreign Secretary of Britain, the Secretary of State of the United States and the Foreign Minister of China were present.

"We are making sure—absolutely, irrevocably sure," he affirmed, "that this time the lesson is driven home to them once and for all. We are going to be rid of outlaws this time."

More Than Military

Mr. Roosevelt avowed that "it was no secret that at Québec there was much talk of the postwar world."

Actually, as far as any official word from any authorized spokesmen of the principals at the conference, it was a secret, and on numerous occasions it was asserted that the conference was essentially, almost exclusively, a military meeting.

American Staffs at Quebec Conference

Associated Press

Shared in Drafting Allied War Strategy

Attending the Anglo-American parleys were these staff chiefs of the United States Army and Navy and their aides. Seated at table (left to right): Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army; Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of Army Air Forces; Brig. Gen. J. R. Deane; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, and Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff for the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

Japan's Kiska Base Appears 'Puny'

Continued from Page 1

hospital and living quarters cut into hills on either side of the mountain stream.

Lighted by Japanese candles and guided by two Alaskan scouts, we groped our way along narrow log-ceilinged corridors leading to the offices, the ward, and storerooms. The dark gloomy interior had been ventilated by a tin pipe, lighted by electricity and connected to the rest of the camp by telephone. Some small medical supplies had been left behind. There were blankets on the bunks and sometimes a book lying open as if it had been left unfinished.

Walls Carefully Smoothed

Although pickaxe marks were visible in the sandstone, walls of the corridors and rooms had been smoothed down to make a good surface. Some of the rooms were finished with wooden walls, ceilings, and floors. Miniature coal stoves occupied occasional recesses. Blanket rolls in some of the passageways indicated the cave had been used as a much-needed air-raid shelter. We were not able to estimate the size of the hospital, but it took us at least a half hour to inspect it.

Catacombs on the other side of the stream appeared to be even more extensive. We were unable to inspect them thoroughly because the retreating Japanese had started a fire in them and smoke fumes still were heavy in the air. Cases containing hundreds of surgical instruments had been destroyed by fire.

The airfield was reached by climbing the hill into which the hospital was burrowed. The field is about a half-mile long and had been gouged by at least a dozen shell and bomb craters. The runway is covered with rocks hurled out of the ground by explosives and there are numerous vicious-looking pieces of shrapnel. The remains of a narrow-gauge railway used for hauling dirt run along either side of the runway. Several dump cars are strewn beside the tracks, overturned presumably by the shock of explosions. At one point, we came upon a hand roller of the type used at home to level tennis courts.

Airfield Without Planes

Although crude, the field would have been usable except for repeated attacks by United States planes and ships. So far as is known, the Japanese never landed on nor took off from their laboriously handmade airport.

Not all the construction on Kiska is Japanese. Among the buildings near the harbor are several built by the United States Navy for the weather station it operated here several years ago. Among other things the Japanese used was the radio equipment they found. We were told of, but did not see, British-made Fords captured after the fall of Singapore.

There certainly was no comparison between the Japanese medium trucks we saw today and the muscular bulldozers that already are unloading supplies, munitions, and building materials from American landing craft.

In fact, one of the outstanding impressions left by the day's visit to the Kiska main camp is that, by comparison with United States bases in this area, it was insignificantly puny.

We followed a sled of oil drums being towed by a tractor to a dump which turned out to be on the site of the enemy's motor pool. Scarcely one of the 15 or so Japanese trucks was without damage. Some had been demolished by direct hits. Others obviously had been stripped for spare parts. We were told later that the engines missing from some trucks might have been used to power barges in which considerable numbers of the enemy are believed to have escaped.

No matter how they were put out of commission, every vehicle less meant more hand labor for the Japanese who were digging hundreds of trenches and emplacements, real and fake fox holes, putting, in a proper drainage system to control the swampy lagoon in the center of the camp, hauling big guns in positions, damming a reservoir which eventually was wrecked by a direct hit, installing a system of fire hydrants, repairing damage done by regular air and sea attacks and, above all, keeping at the job in spite of sleepless night after sleepless night.

The work of the Japanese on Kiska demonstrates their perseverance, ingenuity, and resourcefulness. But it also indicates clearly they are growing daily less and less able to meet the powerhouse kind of war that the United Nations are prepared to fight.

Japan Turning Indo-China Into Colony

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since the beginning of this year, Japanese occupation authorities in French Indo-China have taken new steps aiming not only at integrating the country into their "Asian co-prosperity sphere" but at turning it into a colony settled by Japanese businessmen and planters.

Economic accords which in December, 1942, were concluded between Japan and the French puppet administration already gave Japan the monopoly of all Indo-Chinese exports. The basis of these accords was disclosed by Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador and virtual ruler of the former French colony. This official declared that "Japan would be supplied by Indo-China with all resources necessary for the prosecution of the war."

This meant that, under a "barter" agreement, Indo-China would send to Japan all its surplus rice, corn, and other agricultural products as well as the output of its coal and ore mines.

Already in 1941, the "Bank of Indo-China" had opened to the Japanese unlimited credits which served to finance Indo-China's raw-material exportations. The Japanese, in exchange sent to the colony very small quantities of paper piece goods, toys, and hardware, the prices of which were arbitrarily fixed by the conqueror.

In March last, the Japanese control over the colony was completed by a new arrangement opening Indo-China to the establishment of Japanese business firms and to the settlement of Japanese farmers.

Although the treaty actually constitutes a new and decisive step toward Japanese annexation of Indo-China, the conqueror—in the best Oriental style—continues to conceal the truth and to present it as "an interpretation and application of certain dispositions of the 1941 Franco-Japanese agreements.

From now on, the French authorities will lose all control over the immigration of Japanese civilians to the colony. They will have to grant entry visas to all Japanese nationals who have received passports from Japanese authorities. Japanese nationals will be permitted to take up trade, agricultural or other ventures on equal footing with Frenchmen. A Japanese middle class will thus be built up.

The role of the French administration is limited to helping the Japanese establish themselves as planters and farmers in the colony.

The Governor General will use his good offices to support applications made by Japanese nationals in Indo-China to the "protected" rulers of Annam and Tonkin. Japanese nationals who wish to acquire real estate in Indo-China, and other parts of the Indo-Chinese Union, are to enjoy equal treatment with the French.

While the Japanese shrewdly preserve the outward appearances of Japanese-French Co-Administration and use the good services of the experienced French authorities, they are actually eliminating all French influence.

Admiral Jean Decoux, Vichy's Governor General, is a faithful follower of Marshal Philippe Pétain and he has reorganized his administration according to the authoritarian pattern. All civil liberties have been abolished, the administration was purged from "de Gaullists and Communists" who were sent to concentration camps, and regular police and the newly formed "Militia" have received sweeping powers to terrorize and to spy on the population.

However, Admiral Decoux' pompous declartion that "France's honor would be preserved" and that "the French in Indo-China, side by side with the Japanese would defend the colony against Anglo-Saxon aggression" have not succeded in concealing the bitter facts from uneasy French colonists.

The French know that the Japanese are simply playing for time until they can establish themselves in all administrative and economic key positions and expropriate and eventually oust the whites.

The French colonists are in a desperate mood. Some of them who have been courageous enough to escape to China report that the others stay because they cannot or dare not go away, that they have lost all confidence in Vichy and that the spirit of "de Gaullism" is spreading rapidly.

Allied air raids are cheered by the French population and acts of sabotage against Japanese military installations have become frequent. When Allied troops invade Into-China, they can count on the active collaboration of the majority of the French.

Production Step-Up Urged To Set Hirohito 'at Ease'

By the Associated Press

The Tokyo Radio, declaring that Emperor Hirohito is deeply concerned over Japanese war production, appealed to the Japanese people today to "set the mind of the Emperor at ease" by exerting new efforts to boost production, the Office of War Information reported.

The appeals, the OWI said, were made in radiocasts describing a series of audiences to which the Emperor summoned leaders of various industries to discuss "increased production for the elevation of fighting strength."

Reports on the light metals industry were received by Hirohito today, Tokyo said, from Cabinet Adviser Chuki Suzuki. Yesterday Cabinet Adviser Kiyoshi Goki reported on aircraft production and later, the broadcast reported, told representatives of the industry:

"You must send as many planes as possible to the front for the battle of supply and for aerial battles and set the mind of the Emperor at ease. . . ."

The OWI said the Tokyo Radio denied today Chinese reports that Admiral Mineichi Koga, who succeeded the late Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto as commander of the combined Japanese fleet, had been killed in action.

Meanwhile, from New York comes a report that Japanese elder statesmen have invited the Japanese Cabinet to confer with them "on matters of internal and foreign policy" on Aug. 30. The news came by way of an official German news agency broadcast picked up by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

The same service also reported a Japanese Domei English language dispatch which said that Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Dr. Heinrich Stahmer, German Ambassador to Japan, were meeting in Tokyo today "to exchange views" on the European situation.

Pointing out that the Japanese elder statesmen have been invited for conferences with the Government eight times since the outbreak of the war in East Asia, the DNB dispatch to European newspapers described the coming conference as "a return invitation to the Cabinet."

It listed former Premiers Ikilchiro Hiranuma, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and Koki Hirota and Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Chairman of the Secret State Council, as being included in the group of elder statesmen.

Planning Saved Rome Churches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Because of careful American planning, the shrines of Rome were safe even from accidental damage when Allied bombers attacked the city July 19, Col. Stanley J. Donovan of the Northwest African Strategic Air Force reported.

"The closest church to the San Lorenzo railroad yards was three quarters of a mile away, and we just don't miss targets by three quarters of a mile," he told a press conference. "If we did, they'd send us back to the showers."

Colonel Donovan did not fly on the Rome raid, but had a hand in the planning. Not only were the churches and other cultural shrines carefully marked on the maps which the fliers studied beforehand, he said, but the course of every plane was charted so it did not even fly over them—before, during, or after the attack—as a guarantee that even an accidental bomb release, by an antiaircraft hit for instance, would not damage one of the churches.

Used Containers Aid Mediterranean Invasion

Your old paper bags, boxes, newspapers, and especially brown papers and containers, are being converted into parachute flares, shell fuse parts, and other war weapons, for blasts against the enemy. Don't destroy any waste paper—save it, and help destroy the Axis! Flatten out used containers, stack waste basket paper and loose paper into neat bundles. To sell your salvage, or give it to charitable or other organizations, call a collector at **HANcock 0200. Outside Greater Boston, contact your local Salvage Committee.**

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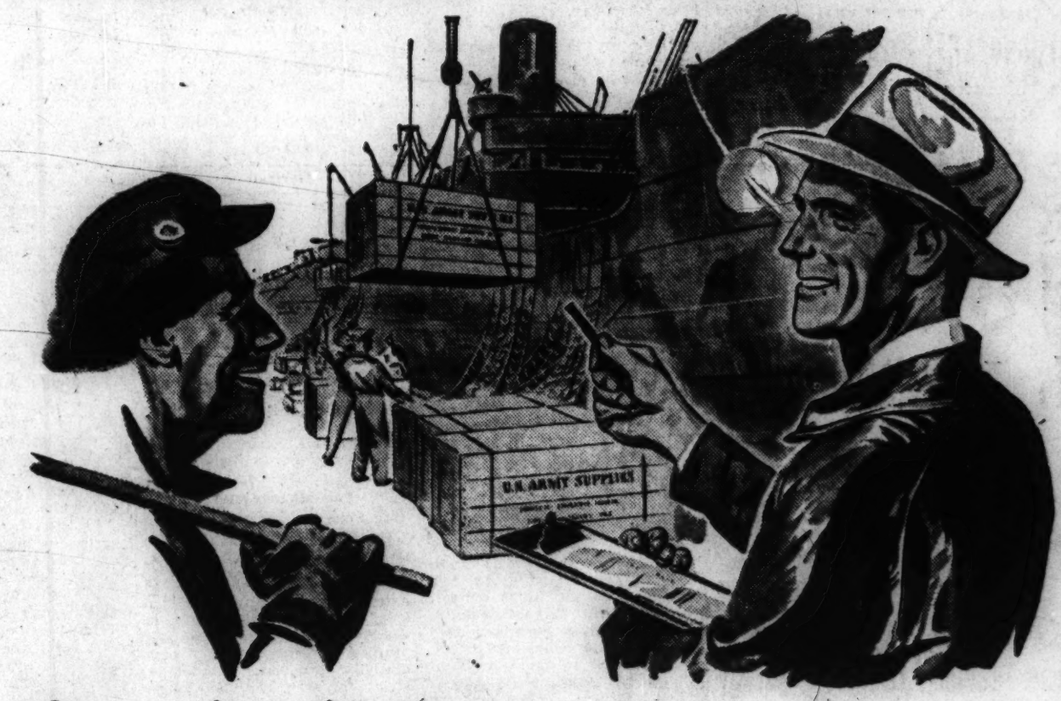


for a ship built to carry perishable tropic fruit . . .

"War cargo instead of bananas now, Jim," says Steve, supervisor of freight loading on this bustling dock. He gives the highball sign to the winchman and another big case swings over the side.

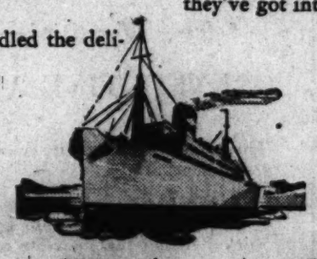
Steve knew this ship of the Great White Fleet before she donned war paint. Knew her when she followed the trade for which she was built—the great trade between our country and our good neighbors in Middle America.

Yes, hundreds of times Steve has handled the delicate operation of discharging 60,000 bunches of fresh bananas from a trim liner of the Fleet—safely and expeditiously. And when it came to the efficient loading of southbound freight—tractors, sewing machines, surgical equipment, and other manufactured goods urgently needed down in tropical America—Steve had all the answers!

When war came, Steve was trained and ready for the great task of loading war cargo without disastrous snarls, jams and breakage. *He and hundreds of other men who have grown up with the Great White Fleet*—shore organizations in a score of ports, officers and crews of the line—today are putting everything they've got into the fight for victory.

* * *

But the time will come—perhaps sooner than we think—when the Great White Fleet will be back in Caribbean service. The growing economic unity of the Americas makes it certain, too, that the Fleet's vital role in the exchange of goods and services will be even greater than before!



Great White Fleet
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Back the Attack with WAR BONDS!

Drive Launched to Tell Nation Facts About Food

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—An ambitious, thoroughly integrated, and comprehensive campaign to explain to Mr. and Mrs. America once and for all just what the difficulty is over food, and what they can do about it, was launched here yesterday.

It is a move which some feel has been long overdue, a frank, nonpolitical, professional effort to bring to the people a clear-cut picture of not only United States food needs and food problems, but of all the reasons for them, and the solutions.

It is essentially an advertising campaign under Government auspices, dressed up with all the themes and symbols and slogans of a modern selling program.

The plan, which originated with Judge Marvin Jones, new War Food Administrator, and which is in fact the keystone of his attack on the nation's wartime food problem, was officially set under way at a meeting here attended by newspaper, radio, advertising and food-concern executives and others who control the media for dissemination of the message.

Little Advance Notice

The meeting received surprisingly little advance notice and the overwhelming response was, as a consequence, a happy surprise to the sponsors.

The official slogan of the campaign is "Food Fights for Freedom." The official symbol is a market basket in the hand of "Uncle Sam" serving as a background for the primary slogan and carrying the secondary slogans, "Produce and Conserve" and "Share and Play Square."

It is prepared by the War Advertising Council, in co-operation with the Office of Price Administration, the Office of War Information, and the War Food Administration.

The principal pamphlet, entitled A Call to Action, is the one, by the way, which got into the news on the same day as this opening meeting as the result of the need for a substantial reprinting due to an error in the statement about the sponsoring agencies.

Message of Campaign

In a nutshell, the message to be carried by this campaign is this:

In 1943, for the seventh consecutive year, United States farmers are setting a new food-production record. Nevertheless, there is not enough food in total to satisfy all the demands and there are definite shortages of a number of favorite foods.

The reason for this is that the demand for food, both for civilian and war purposes, has grown even faster than the supply.

At the same time, the United States food supply represents perhaps the greatest single potential weapon of war in the fight against the Axis.

Our food can shorten the war, save American lives, help write the peace, if we can use it not only to feed our civilians and our armed forces, but to meet the needs of our fighting allies—and to help feed the peoples of Europe as they are liberated from the Axis yoke. What can we do about food at home to continue to provide our people with enough food to meet the basic requirements of good health and sound nutrition and still meet the most essential demands for food for war purposes—demands which are bound to increase as new countries are freed from the Axis yoke and victory draws nearer?

Basis for Success

Successful accomplishment calls for: (1) careful planning and decisive action on the part of the Government, and (2) wholehearted adjustment and co-operation on the part of every citizen.

The campaign will present in detail the problems of production and distribution, and outline precisely the needs. It then will go on to suggest what Mr. and Mrs. America can do about it, as follows:

1. Produce more food of the right kinds.
2. Conserve food, avoid waste.
3. Preserve fresh and perishable foods.
4. Turn good into effective working power by eating the right foods every day.
5. Adjust diets to the food available by substituting plentiful for scarce foods.

Fair Play Urged

6. Play fair in buying food—share it cheerfully and fairly through rationing.
7. Help keep food costs down—by paying no more than top legal prices.
8. Participate in community food projects and inspire friends and neighbors to do the same.
9. Place the war first and expect to adjust to wartime and postwar conditions.

The whole project, Chester Bowles, new Deputy Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, told the meeting, is a matter merely of presenting facts.

Past Failings Admitted

He candidly admitted that, in the past, Government agencies "have fallen short of getting the story over to the people."

This story now, according to plans outlined by Vern Beatty, campaign manager for WFA, and by Palmer Hoyt of the Office of War Information, will be told largely through advertisements prepared under the direction of the campaign sponsors but paid for by private commercial enterprises. Other mediums such as newspaper stories, poster broadsides, postcards, letters, and the radio also will be used, and Federal, state, county, and municipal organizations, women's clubs, educational groups, and religious and labor groups will be asked to sponsor special tie-in programs.

Meetings similar to the one here are scheduled for New York Aug. 26 and San Francisco Aug. 30.

'The Spirit of 1943'

Wide World

Patriotism Still Leads the Parade

A pair of Upstate New York youngsters march in front of cadets of The United States Military Academy who are returning to their encampment after war maneuvers at Pine Camp, N. Y.

Report of Welles 'Ouster' Undenied in Washington

Continued from Page 1

the conservative side, a development akin to the removal of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, long-time New Dealer, as head of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Mr. Welles, while hardly a New Dealer, was stamped as a liberal in international politics from the dawn of the "good-neighbor policy" toward Latin America, which he did much to promote. He is known to have been opposed to United States policy with respect to Franco Spain, and more recently to State Department approval of intimate American dealings with Admiral Jean Darlan in North Africa and particularly to the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as Governor General of Algiers.

Hull's Policy

He favors more active collaboration with Russia in postwar planning, including a program for the resuscitation of Europe. Secretary Hull, on the other hand, has concentrated his planning for world rehabilitation largely on the drive for lowered tariff barriers and freer trade. Since he has assumed control of postwar planning within the State Department, there has been a marked reduction in tempo.

The liberal-leftist press laments the prospective departure of Undersecretary Welles as marking the loss of valuable talent in a department sharply criticized recently for its lack of astuteness and forward thinking. It compliments Mr. Welles for his "enlightened conservatism," likens him to Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and wonders if he may not be returned to higher office should his policies be vindicated.

Possible Successors

Mentioned as successor to Mr. Welles, who has been at the State Department 10 years, are Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, whose views on foreign policy are akin to Mr. Hull's, or possibly Norman Armour, recently returned Ambassador to Argentina. Also considered is Adolf A. Berle, Jr., who has had longer service at the Department than Mr. Long and who is reported to have threatened to resign if Mr. Long were promoted over his head.

The possibility of a showdown within the State Department between Mr. Hull and his adherents and Mr. Welles and his fewer followers has been denied in official quarters from time to time. The present rush of reports was perhaps precipitated when Mr. Welles left Washington suddenly while Mr. Hull was away, it being an unusual circumstance to have both the Secretary and Undersecretary out of the Capital—unless, of course, Mr. Welles' departure was at his physician's insistence.

Undersecretary Welles, educated at Harvard and Groton as was the President, was a page boy at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and has maintained a close friendship with them ever since. However, the President needs Mr. Hull in his present post as a link to the conservative Southern branch of the Democratic Party. Mr. Hull often has interceded for the President in Congress and Southern Congressmen would neither understand nor approve if the President asked Mr. Hull to step aside and make room for Mr. Welles.

Navy to Name Cruiser For City of Albany

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York was notified today by the Navy Department that a cruiser would be named for the City of Albany.

The cruiser is being constructed at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Plant, Quincy, Mass., Senator Mead's office said.

U. S. Lend-Lease Aid to Allies Placed at Nearly $14 Billion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt asserted today that except for the responsible Fascist leaders "the people of the Axis need not fear unconditional surrender to the United Nations."

In a report placing total Lend-Lease aid at nearly $14,000,000,000, the President again promised the feeding of the people of liberated areas and declared the Allies "are striking hard and ready to strike harder" to attain complete victory.

"The people of Axis controlled areas may be assured," he said, "that when they agree to unconditional surrender they will not be trading Axis despotism for ruin under the United Nations.

United Nations' Goal

"The goal of the United Nations," he said, "is to permit liberated peoples to create a free political life of their own choosing and to attain economic security. These are two of the great objectives of the Atlantic Charter."

The Lend-Lease report, for the quarter ending July 31, showed that Lend-Lease aid to Russia through June 30 totaled $2,444,000,000 and July shipments to that country were at a "high level." The August volume "is expected to be the highest for any month since the program began" as far as Russia is concerned, the report added.

It said that the United States has sent more Lend-Lease planes to Russia than to any other country and that 57 per cent of all goods sent there have been munitions such as airplanes, tanks, and guns.

Five Ships a Day

The report also disclosed that the size of the American merchant fleet has increased 250 per cent since Pearl Harbor and is growing at the rate of five new ships every 24 hours.

"Production of ships," it said, "is proceeding at such a pace that we have difficulty in supplying adequately trained and skilled crews to operate them."

The President in a letter transmitting the report as required by Congress, declared that until the day of unconditional surrender the United Nations "will continue with the force of all their power to hit the enemy."

"We are striking hard and ready to strike harder," he continued. "Greatly increased United States forces and greatly increased Len-Lease supplies are on the way to the battle fronts. The longer this war goes on, the stronger the United Nations will become."

Victory More Important

He emphasized that Congress in extending the Lend-Lease Act made it plain that the United States wants no new war debts to jeopardize the coming peace.

"Victory and a secure peace," he asserted, "are the only coin in which we can be repaid."

The report said Lend-Lease aid through July 31 totaled $13,973,339,000, including $11,901,972,000 in goods transferred and $2,071,367,000 in services rendered.

Total exports of Lend-Lease goods through June 30 was placed at $9,882,000,000 of which $4,458,000,000 went to the United Kingdom, $2,444,000,000 to Russia, $1,363,000,000 to Africa, the Middle East, and Mediterranean area; $1,138,000,000 to China, India, Australia and New Zealand, and $484,000,000 to other areas.

Since the last report exports to Russia amounted to $233,000,000 in April, 178,000,000 in May and $139,000,000 in June.

The report said that in line with the announced policy of supplying weapons as well as food to the peoples of liberated territories a French Army of more than 300,000 men recruited in Africa and supplied with Lend-Lease equipment "will soon be added to the United Nations forces hammering at the Axis European fortress."

The report added that several French divisions already have been equipped with new weapons and are now being trained in their use. French fliers have been brought to the United States for training too, it said.

Kelland Urges Ring of Steel for U. S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Clarence Budington Kelland presented to the Republican Party today a postwar foreign policy based on United Nations' collaboration, but added that the United States regardless must ring itself with such a defense that "no nation, no coalition of nations, shall be able to penetrate our fortifications or reach our shores."

Mr. Kelland, author, Executive Director of the Republican National Committee and Republican National Committeeman from Arizona, conceded that the collaboration program he proposed might fail, leaving this nation alone to face a hostile world, and declared:

"Come war or peace, come upheaval or revolution, come whirlwind or convulsion, come hell or high water, the United States of America must and shall be made impregnable.

"Our nation must build, and maintain, a fleet the most powerful in the world, not a two-ocean navy but a five-ocean navy. It must provide itself with an air force so numerous and efficient as to stand alone. It must continue a standing army of sufficient size and training. From this day forth our country must not merely be able to prepare for war, but must stand panoplied, equipped to the last button, and ready for war."

Mr. Kelland, who is to speak tonight before the New York County Republican Committee made public this prepared address "the zones of safety plan" in advance of the meeting.

He said his plan would be presented at the Sept. 6-7 meeting of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council at Mackinac Island, Michigan.

The five points of Mr. Kelland's program:

First zone of safety: A trusteeship composed of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China to administer "the territories and people and economy of our enemies, the bankrupt nations of the earth, and of other nations who shall find themselves in similar plight by reason of the war." France would be admitted to full trusteeship when able to function as a great power.

Second zone of safety: A concord among the victor nations "for offensive or defensive joint action directed against any nation threatening to breach the peace."

Third zone of safety: "A permanent defensive alliance between the United States and Great Britain" which "shall provide that the two great democracies, the two great English-speaking nations, shall act as one in case of attack upon either by any nation or combination of nations . . . permanent and openly declared to the world."

Fourth zone of safety: "A concord, an entente among the nations of North America and the nations of South America — between Canada, the United States on the North and our sister republics of the Southern Continent . . . both military and economic. . . . A policy of American solidarity against any nonAmerican nation threatening the territorial rights of any American nation, large or small."

Fifth zone of safety: "As our fifth and final zone of safety we must possess, by friendly negotiation if we may, by occupation if we must, those points, those islands, those bases which will perfect the fortification of the United States. . . . What we acquire we must fortify. We must create naval bases, flying fields, fortresses imposing in strength. Not to be held as threats against the peace of any nation, but as guarantees of the peace of our own nation."

Elaborating on the fifth zone—Mr. Kelland declared, "We do not want, we do not need, territorial aggrandizement. We are reluctant to extend our borders, but at last we must face realities. . . .

We must have such spots o n the surface of the earth as will ring this land with a mighty circle of Gibraltars.

"The islands of the Pacific, in what number and in what location are essential to us, must become ours to have and to hold. The Pacific Ocean must become an American lake, . . . to see to it that no foe can have a jumping off point for treacherous attack. . . .

"We must not content ourselves with fortifying the Pacific. We must turn to the Atlantic, and there again, acquire by treaty or by occupation such islands, such terirtories as we deem necessary to our safety.

"First, we must go far afield, Dakar and Casablanca on the bulge of Africa, are spearheads for the invasion of the Americas. They must be ours in performance, ours to fortify and make strong. Because possession of them will frustrate plans of aggression by sea and by air.

"We must have for our own, permanent naval and air bases upon the Island of Iceland, and upon the mainland of Greenland. We must maintain and continue and perfect and enlarge our base upon the Island of Bermuda.

"We must move nearer to our shores and consider the defense of our southern shores and of the Panama Canal. We must make equitable arrangement if we can for possession of the islands of the Caribbean sea, . . . now the possessions of our friends and allies. In what we do, in what we offer, in our collaboration with other nations for a better world, there must be no surrender of the sovereignty of the United States; no abatement in her status as an independent, individual nation. We will collaborate, but we will not amalgamate. We will become a part of no utopian super-state, not partner in Union Now, not tail wagging at the end of any dog. But a nation, proud, just, generous."

Swiss Police Chief Warns Pro-Nazis

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 25—A warning to the small minority of pro-Nazis in Switzerland has been given by the Chief of the Swiss Police Department, the British Radio reported Aug. 24.

The Police Chief said that the authorities would stamp out any attempt to plot with foreigners or receive supplies from abroad, the radiocast reported.

Ships From Canada Sail All the Seas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The advancement of the shipbuilding industry in Canada is one of the finest chapters in Canada's wartime production, said Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell, in an address at the recent launching here of a minesweeper in the Toronto Shipbuilding Company yards.

The shipbuilding industry in Canada was practically nonexistent at the outbreak of the war, said Mr. Mitchell. Today Canada has 300 combat ships, including frigates, corvettes, minesweepers, and patrol vessels on the high seas. In addition, 3,000 smaller craft ranging from lifeboats to motor torpedo boats have been built, and 4,000 more are under construction.

In the realm of merchant shipping, over a million and a half tons have been delivered. More than 40,000 are employed in building cargo vessels, 25,000 in shipyards constructing combat vessels, and many thousands in the fabrication necessary for the completion of ships ready to take to sea.

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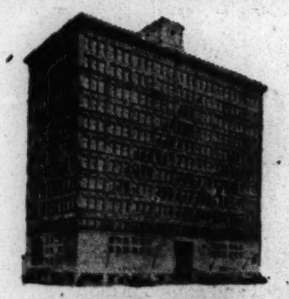
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Building Up Morale Task for Himmler

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25—Heinrich Himmler's appointment as Reich Minister of the Interior is clear evidence of a determination to avert a German internal crisis by maintaining general morale with stern measures if necessary.

The appointment is also regarded as a warning to military circles suspected of toying with the idea of a "satisfactory peace with the United Nations throughout elimination of the National Socialist Party.

Herr Himmler, by succeeding Dr. Wilhelm Frick as general plenipotentiary for Reich administration, assumes entire charge of Germany's internal administration.

This gives Herr Himmler very little extra actual power over that which he already had as chief of the Gestapo, Since Dr. Frick had long ceased to have any effective influence upon German administration.

Frick Not Ruthless

There were, however, certain legal safeguards attached to his office as Minister of the Interior which certainly enabled Dr. Frick occasionally to checkmate the Gestapo, though he is not the kind of man able to use them against a bully like Herr Himmler.

Dr. Frick was a fanatical Nazi but not of a nature to carry through ruthless measures. He had remained in office all this time mainly because of his long-standing devotion to the Nazi cause and as a symbol of legality. Dr. Frick was one of the earliest Nazis in Thuringia where the first Nazi state administration was set up.

Herr Himmler's appointment is regarded as official recognition that conditions in the Third Reich are now such as need concentration of all administrative powers in the hands of the man and the organization notorious for thorough cruelty.

Herr Himmler is notorious as a man of no half-measures, whom no scruples deter, who shrinks from no extreme measures so as to carry through whatever task there is in hand. The question which naturally arises is what are the present tasks? One will be to restore and maintain general morale which has been severely shaken by Allied bombing of German towns.

Effect of Bombings

Reports of conditions in the Ruhr and uncontrolled and unauthorized evacuation of thousands from Hamburg warned the Nazis of the possible consequences which the bombing of Berlin might produce.

In fact, it was obvious that the fear of panic in the Capital made the Nazis decide upon partial evacuation some time ago.

Attacks which the Nazi press and radio have made upon so-called grumblers and rumormongers will now probably be followed by pitiless extermination whenever Herr Himmler considers it necessary in the Reich's interest.

There is also another important reason for the appointment of Herr Himmler. Obviously, it is intended as a warning to certain military, big industrialist, and conservative sections which have been considering doing away with the Nazi Party as a means of getting a better peace with the Allies.

Duce's Example Cited

Some of them might have thought that after the easy dissolution of the Fascist Party in Italy, Hitler might be willing to reduce the influence of the Nazi Party in the Reich.

Instead, he has adopted an action which recalls Mussolini's appointment of the ruthless Fascist Party Secretary, Carlo Scorza, in an effort to bolster up the Fascist regime just before the Duce's fall.

It is well known that there has long been a serious cleave between the military and the Nazi Party over many fundamental issues. After Stalingrad the German General Staff got the upper hand as far as military matters were concerned so that even Hitler was prevented from indulging in the "intuitions" which earlier proved so calamitous. The General Staff has long ceased to regard Hitler as anything but a necessary figurehead. Simultaneously, however, the General Staff has always remained true to its tradition of its never being possible to hold the Army responsible for any activity against the German people and thereby destroying its position as final arbiter of the nation.

Support for Rearmament

Sacrifices in this respect made earlier to the Nazi Party to get support for colossal rearmament program between 1933 and 1939 are considered fully justified by results.

Consequently resentment which the new appointment may produce among the Generals who already are very jealous of Herr Himmler's power may be greatly reduced by the thought that he and the Gestapo are doing a job which the Army would not like to attempt, and which may well increase the unpopularity of the Gestapo and contrariwise add to the Army's prestige.

Dr. Frick now succeeds Baron Constantin von Neurath as Protector of Bohemia-Moravia. This appointment follows the line already adopted toward the Protectorate of placing at the head a man who can be assumed to be a milder administrator but keeping behind him an executioner who will unhesitatingly carry out a tyrannous policy whenever necessary.

Promotion of Franck

Kurt Daluege, who acted as Deputy Protector since Reinhard Heydrich's assassination, was of such type. He has now withdrawn, but Karl Hermann Franck not only remains but is also promoted to the rank of Reich Minister.

Herr Franck is notorious as a brutal anti-Czech ever since he carried on propaganda in pre-Munich days.

Dr. Frick will be simply a weak and willing agent ignorant of Protectorate conditions for Herr Franck's policy which is only humanized to serve German requirements of Czech war production.

'Kindly' Himmler

By the Associated Press

Heinrich Himmler, personification of the cruelties and persecutions of the National Socialist regime in Germany because of his ruthless use of the Gestapo, was eulogized as a kindly gentleman of quick sympathy for the humble and deep understanding of his fellowmen in a Berlin boadcast recorded today by the Associated Press.

A political commentator for the Nazi propaganda agency, Transocean News, discussing Himmler's appointment as Minister of the Interior to succeed Dr. Wilhelm Frick, was entrusted with the task of explaining the elevation of the man under whose direction thousands of enemies of the Nazi state were "liquidated" or sent to concentration camps.

The commentator described Himmler as one known for "treating the simplest man with just as much sympathy and understanding as the highest official," and added that his appointment "completes a political development which had been foreshadowed for some time."

Shortage of German Reserves Seen in Loss of Kharkov

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25—The great Kharkov victory, which German commentators today are doing their best to minimize as a "withdrawal according to plan," may well prove the first unambiguous proof to the world of the serious lack of German reserves on the Russian front, and of greater chaos in the German High Command's plans than hitherto has been realized even by military experts among the Allied nations.

The Germans naturally are now playing up the weakness of Kharkov as a military, industrial or transport center, stressing that the Germans still hold the Ukraine and that the present German evacuation is according to plan in order to shorten defense lines on the eastern front.

But, as even the Germans will soon realize, if it is not realized already, any semblance of voluntary withdrawal only applies to the extent that the German High Command has learned the drastic lesson of Stalingrad. In other words, the Germans retired from Kharkov "according to plan," but according to the Russian plan to which they had to conform.

Took Over Too Much

Just a year ago Marshal Timoshenko carried out a daring maneuver which led to the abandonment of the whole valley of the Lower Don, thus allowing the enemy to advance to the Caucasus, almost even to the Volga.

The temptation proved too great for the Germans, for they took over more than manageable and this led to their undoing.

When earlier defeats came, the Germans explained them as consequences of the winter which gave the Russians advantages of climate, but now defeated even in the summer, a more plausible excuse must be given to the German home front.

The Kharkov victory is particularly significant as indicating either a great German lack of reserves or that the High Command has succeeded in withdrawing many more troops and effectives than anticipated.

This latter explanation is very much doubted in competent circles here, where it is assumed that the German military situation on the eastern front much more serious than hitherto thought likely, Germany still may be planning—and planning is the word for it—to withdraw to a strong defense line much farther west.

Two Groups in Opposition

There are strong grounds for assuming that Premier Stalin started the present offensive embarrassingly early for the German General Staff which has been unable hitherto to give effect on any large scale to withdrawal plans.

This was serious because under normal climatic conditions there are only a maximum of six weeks of fairly good weather in which the Germans could successfully carry out a withdrawal.

There is a well-founded report significant in this connection that when this matter of withdrawal was discussed at Hitler's headquarters a fortnight ago opposition came not only from leading Nazis because of the effects upon home morale, but also from Section 6 of the German War Office which is responsible for transport arrangements because it couldn't guarantee adequate transport facilities to perform the job in the limited time left.

German Curb in Greece Irks Italians

ISTANBUL, Aug. 18. Delayed (AP)—While Rome hesitates between war and peace, an uneasy stalemate loaded with explosive possibilities has descended upon Greece, where more than 200,000 Italian soldiers are virtual hostages in the hands of the Germans.

A general Italian evacuation, reported here to have begun a few days after Mussolini's resignation, now is understood to have been stopped.

The Germans have rushed into strategic points in Greece, especially ports, and are said to have seized command of virtually all means of transport, stripped the Italian High Command in Greece of authority, and forbidden the Italians to move without permission.

Rome appears, at least temporarily, to have left its forces in Greece without guidance. A few Italian commanders who objected, most of them in Athens, have been replaced with strong Fascists.

There is plenty of evidence the Italians in Greece are in a dangerous mood. Upon orders from Italian headquarters in Athens, most Italian troops in Continental Greece remained in their barracks for 10 days after the fall of Mussolini.

Only after Premier Badoglio decided to continue fighting did the Italian High Command give permission for troops to circulate in the streets, but the Germans forbade them to appear in groups of more than two.

The Germans have occupied Kalamata and Gythelon in the South Peloponnesus, Patras at the northwest corner of the Peloponnesus, and Nauplia at the south central side of the Peloponnesus. Above the Corinth Canal they took Prevesa, which is the port of entry for all Epirus, Vlos, the port for Thessaly, and Pireaus, sea gateway to Athens.

Reports reaching here said many Italians now are trading their revolvers and machine guns to Greeks for civilian clothes. The Germans are said to be arresting all Italians found in civilian clothes.

One case of trouble was reported from Athens. The Athens garrison tried to join other troops passing through from the south toward Epirus. The Germans were said to have been forced to intervene to keep the garrison at its post.

Some Italians, apparently tired of the war and extremely anxious to get home, were said to have fled from the west coast of Greece in fishing boats.

Volunteers for France Leave Brazil to Train

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—French volunteers have begun to leave this country for the United States to enter training and later join fighting forces of the United Nations.

Six More Guards Are Held At Striking Airplane Plant

Continued from Page 1

Long Island City, N. Y., plants to strike in sympathy. Mr. De Lorenzo said later he planned to address a meeting at Long Island City, and another at Newark tomorrow night.

Paul Krebs, recording secretary of Local 365, said at Newark today that workers in the Newark and Long Island plants of the Brewster concern would not join in the strike.

Mr. De Lorenzo said R. J. Thomas, a NWLB member and President of the U. A. W., telephoned him from Detroit that Richard Frankensteen, International Vice-President, would be sent to Johnsville. The NWLB previously asked Mr. Thomas to convey its order to the striking local "and take other appropriate action."

A telegram signed by public member Wayne L. Morse, NWLB compliance officer, told heads of the local that failure to end the strike promptly "must be treated as a threat to orderly processes and to the security of the nation in time of war."

While NWLB officials in Washington would not say what further action might be taken, the usual next step is to certify the strike to the President for appeal to the workers or seizure of the plant if the work stoppage continues. Criminal penalties of the Antistrike Act would become operative if the Government took control of the plant.

New Runoff Ruling

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board announced today new regulations governing runoff elections for collective bargaining representatives.

Runoffs are held when none of the choices on the original ballot receives a majority of the ballots cast and the result is therefore inconclusive.

Under the new policy, only one runoff will be held, and then only on request within ten days by a representative entitled to appear on the runoff ballot. The runoff ballot will provide for a selection between the two choices that receive the largest and second largest number of valid votes cast in the original election, with certain exceptions.

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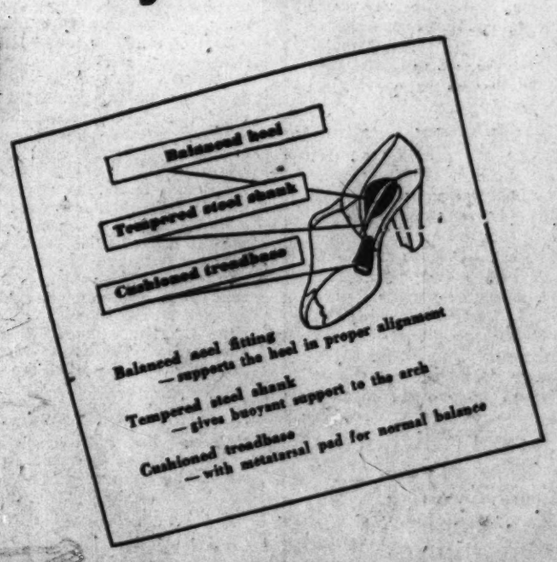
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The Home Forum

The Power of Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY PEOPLE recognize prayer as a source of inspiration, and, during testing times, have found true prayer to be for them life preserving, and a tower of strength. In acknowledgment of this, the poet Tennyson wrote:

More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of.

Before raising Lazarus from the dead, Jesus illustrated the nature of true prayer when, reverently addressing his heavenly Father, he said: **"Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always."** Fortified with true gratitude and certain of the allness of Life, God, he uttered that triumphant command, "Lazarus, come forth." And Lazarus came forth from the tomb and was restored to his family. (See John 11:41-44).

During his own hour of trial in the garden of Gethsemane, Christ Jesus prayed, and as a result of this spiritual communion with God he found strength to go forward and achieve the greatest triumph that has ever been won on earth, the victory over death and the grave. Could there be clearer evidence of the power of true prayer than the proofs which the great Teacher afforded of its efficacy in healing the sick, regenerating the sinner, and raising the dead?

♪ ♪ ♪

Such good works do not belong to the past only. They who would demonstrate the power of prayer as Jesus did, can do so now. Healing the sick and the sinner through spiritual understanding is accomplished today in Christian Science. In the first chapter of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the true nature of prayer is set forth and its power made available. She writes (p. 12): **"It is neither Science nor Truth which acts through blind belief, nor is it the human understanding of the divine healing Principle as manifested in Jesus, whose humble prayers were deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love."** We are utilizing prayer as a spiritual force when we recognize the omnipotence of God, divine Love, and when we realize consciously that in creating man in His own image, the likeness of perfection, God has endowed him with all good

The efficacy of healing prayer is best demonstrated when we are conscious that because he reflects God, the real man is wholly spiritual; and being thus perfect in divine Mind, he is never in matter or subject to material conditions. The power of prayer, then, is such as to awaken mortal thought from the mistaken assumption that man is material. Experience teaches that prayer is most effective in healing results when belief in the reality of matter and evil is destroyed by throwing all the weight of one's thinking into the scale of Spirit, thus recognizing the omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience of God.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Scriptures inform us (Acts 12) that when the Apostle Peter was kept in prison, "prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him." Undismayed by the apparent hopelessness of the situation, those early Christians continued their affirmations of God's power to save their friend. So great is the power of unceasing, unwavering prayer that a way of escape opened for the apostle—his chains fell away from him, and he found himself free.

So today, those whose loved ones are in bondage to hostile forces can take heart and utilize the mighty weapon of spiritually enlightened prayer in their behalf. Their prayers will be effective when they rise above "vain repetitions" to steadfast affirmations of the truth that, since God made man free, liberty is the legitimate state of man, and no power can incarcerate God's man or hold him in bondage. Such prayer, coupled with constant right thinking and living, is of inestimable benefit to those for whom we pray.

♪ ♪ ♪

In so far as our lives attest our sincerity, the ills of humanity will be ameliorated and healed by our prayers. Prayer is needed to bind up the wounds of war—prayer such as that found on page 41 of the Manual of The Mother Church by Mrs. Eddy: **"'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!"**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
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Catalogue of all the works of Mrs Eddy sent free on request.

Danse Orientale

Summer's at full now.
Close by, the first cicada
skirls that dry music.

The waves of the heat shimmer,
and dance, dance like dervishes.

HOWARD RAMSDEN

By Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BOLIVIAN TAPESTRY PONCHO

FOR TWO REASONS, an invaluable heritage of textiles has survived its epoch and function. The American Indians of the vicinity of the Andes were accustomed to include elaborate embroideries and weaves in their burials; the dryness of climate on the northwest coast of South America favored the preservation of these garments and accessories. It is but recently that such material has been brought to light with careful excavation encouraged by a growing tendency among cultured people to prize the handiwork of pre-Columbian Americans. The Spanish conquerors showed no enthusiasm for the current product of the loom, but they did recognize the native talent for weaving and they introduced European looms, imported European materials, and set the Indians working upon patterns of continental fashion.

The Indians had had their own looms of a comparatively primitive nature; their wools came from the native wool-bearing animals that flourished in the Andean area, the llama, vicuña, alpaca, and guanaco. The dyes were extracted from mineral, vegetable, and animal sources. The designs were traditional, reaching well into the background of native culture, and revealing a tribal attitude toward animals, birds, fish, and the elements. In the Peruvian textiles made during a period of a thousand years, there were naturalistic, stylized, and abstract patterns. There was a clarity and freshness of design, an imaginative dispensation of elements, and a feeling for color gradation that has not been surpassed in textile history.

This is a poncho or shirt made by the Incas, and it comes from the Island of Titicaca, Bolivia. It was found, along with another poncho, in a tightly covered stone box. Inasmuch as they come from the highland region, it is particularly fortunate that they survived the unfavorable climate.

This poncho was woven in tapestry technique from vicuna wool. The design follows a general effect of checkerboard pattern that seems common among the Inca weavers. Pal Kelemen considers that such an "exact and organized pattern" reflected the tightly coordinated life under Inca rule. The early symbols and complex stylizations had vanished, and the Incas used the square, fret, and step design with ease. In this poncho, however, Mr. Kelemen finds traces of the Tiahuanaco abstract motives, but the zest and trenchancy has disappeared as they become "well-regimented decorative elements on a chessboard structure."

DOROTHY ADLOW

EL PODER DE LA ORACION

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

MUCHAS PERSONAS reconocen que la oración es una fuente de inspiración, y en tiempos de prueba han hallado que la verdadera oración les preserva la vida y es como una torre de fortaleza. En reconocimiento de ésto el poeta Tennyson dijo:

Más cosas han sido logradas por la oración
De lo que el mundo pueda soñar.

Antes de levantar a Lázaro de entre los muertos, Jesús ilustró la naturaleza de la verdadera oración cuando reverentemente, dirigiéndose a su Padre celestial, le dijo: "Padre, te doy gracias porque me has oído. Y yo sabía que me oyes siempre." Fortalecido con verdadera gratitud y seguro de la totalidad de la Vida, Dios, pronunció el mandato triunfante, "¡Lázaro, ven fuera!" Y Lázaro salió de la tumba y fué restaurado a su familia. (Véase Juan 11:41-44.)

Durante su propia hora de prueba en el jardín de Gethsemaní Cristo Jesús oró, y como resultado de esta comunión espiritual con Dios, halló fortaleza para seguir adelante y llevar a cabo el triunfo más grande que jamás se halla logrado en la tierra, la victoria sobre la muerte y la tumba. ¿Puede haber una evidencia más clara del poder de la verdadera oración que las pruebas que el gran Maestro produjo de su eficacia en la curación del enfermo, la regeneración del pecador y la resurrección de los muertos?

♪ ♪ ♪

Tales buenas obras no pertenecen al pasado solamente. Aquellos que desean demostrar el poder de la oración como Jesús lo hizo, pueden hacerlo ahora. El curar al enfermo y al pecador por medio del entendimiento espiritual se efectúa hoy en la Ciencia Cristiana. En el primer capítulo de SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy, la verdadera naturaleza de la oración se presenta y se pone a nuestra disposición. Ella dijo (p. 12): "No es ni Ciencia ni Verdad lo que actúa por medio de una creencia ciega, ni es el entendimiento humano del Principio divino de la curación como fué manifestado en Jesús, cuyas humildes oraciones fueron profundas y concienzudas declaraciones de la Verdad—de la semejanza del hombre con Dios y de la unión del hombre con la Verdad y el Amor." Utilizamos la oración como una fuerza espiritual cuando reconocemos la omnipotencia de Dios, el Amor divino, y cuando inteligentemente nos damos cuenta de que al crear al hombre a Su propia imagen, la semejanza de la perfección, Dios le ha dotado de todo bien.

La eficacia de la oración curativa, se demuestra mejor cuando somos conscientes de que, por reflejar a Dios, el hombre real es completamente espiritual; y siendo así perfecto en la Mente divina, nunca está en la materia, ni está sujeto a condiciones materiales. El poder de la oración, entonces, es tal que despierta al pensamiento mortal de la suposición equivocada de que el hombre es material. La experiencia enseña que la oración produce mejores resultados curativos cuando la creencia en la realidad de la materia y del mal se destruye al echar todo el peso de nuestro pensamiento sobre la balanza del Espíritu, reconociendo así la omnipotencia, omnipresencia y omnisciencia de Dios.

♪ ♪ ♪

Las Escrituras nos dicen (Los Hechos 12) que cuando el apóstol Pedro estaba en la prisión "fué hecha oración continua a Dios de parte de la iglesia por el." Sin desmayar por una situación aparentemente irremediable, aquellos primitivos cristianos continuaron su afirmación del poder de Dios para salvar a su amigo. Tan grande es el poder de la oración incesante y firme, que un modo de escapar se presentó al apóstol—las cadenas se le cayeron y se encontró libre.

Así hoy, aquellos cuyos seres queridos están en cautiverio bajo fuerzas hostiles, pueden cobrar valor y utilizar en su favor el arma poderosa de la oración espiritualmente iluminada. Estas oraciones serán efectivas cuando se levanten por encima de "vanas repeticiones" a la afirmación constante de la verdad de que, habiendo Dios hecho al hombre libre, la libertad es el legítimo estado del hombre, y ningún poder puede aprisionar al hombre de Dios o mantenerle en cautiverio. Tal oración, juntamente con la constante rectitud de vida y pensamiento es de inestimable beneficio para aquellos por quienes oramos.

♪ ♪ ♪

En tanto nuestras vidas testifiquen de nuestra sinceridad, los males de la humanidad serán aminorados y curados por nuestras oraciones. Se necesita la oración para vendar las heridas de la guerra—oraciones como la que hallamos en la página 41 del Manual de La Madre Iglesia por la señora Eddy: "'Venga tu reino'; ¡sea establecido en mí el reino de la Verdad, la Vida y el Amor divinos, y arroje fuera de mí todo pecado; y enriquezca y gobierne Tu Palabra los afectos de toda la humanidad!"

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Constellation in Transit

Sudden appearing
White stars flash by
Churning quick shadows
Through mist-blue sky.
Cloudwisp for feather
Sunbeam for wing
To space-blue distance
Flight sparkling.
Then-dots in formation
On the dim air
Pricking blue blankness
A flicker and blur—
They are not here
Who were here before.

MARGARET LLOYD

Bearing a Name

IT DIDN'T HAVE TO BE Arbuthnot, or Templeton, or Tennyson, or what it is. My name could have been William which becomes Bill, or Robert which becomes Bob.

Forgive the bitterness. But I remember a day. It should have been so lovely a day.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sky: blue.
Clouds: white.
Trees: in full leaf.
Chores: honestly done.
Family: satisfied.
Time: on my hands.
Place: meadow back of the school.
Inning: last of the ninth.
Score: their three to our two.
Bases: full.
Batting: me.
Strikes: two.
Impending: the pitch.
Passing: Betty and Lillian and Ann.
Heard: my name.
Result: strike three.
Sound effects: groans from teammates, cheers from foes, derisive laughter from the three hecklers.

All because the name wasn't Bill or Bob or Jim, or even Henry.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yet people talk about sons of important families, how all their lives they are oppressed with responsibilities, how they must spend their early childhood mastering many foreign tongues—no watching the butterflies, no rough-and-tumble with dogs, but only geography, and politics, history and economics, etiquette of the court and protocol of the chancellery. Ha!

There are thousands of unrecognized princes, then, around you. They have never done quite what they wanted to do. They have done many things they really did not want to. They have borne subtle distinctions between themselves and their fellows, they have shouldered the heavy implications of personal superiority, they have lived their solitary inner lives without complaint. And with the consolation of knowing that history would mention them and posterity would sympathize.

But maybe you are one of them. Maybe you have a name like mine. You had a famous uncle, or a father on whom your mother doted. The result is that you have a name that you have to live up to. It isn't a family name, either. That's where the case pinches.

Someone ought to write a novel called "The Name." It would be about a man who did this or that because his name was this or that. Would he be a failure, or a success, or neither? I don't know. But whatever the novel said, if it stuck to its argument, would be right. Do you think I should have had red whiskers, if my given name had been anything else?

♪ ♪ ♪

Now, no one in our family had ever been called by my name before. So one day it had to be explained to me. Mine was the name of my great-uncle's favorite author.

"Did he know big words?"

"All the big words."

Moreover, he knew grammar, or so they told me. Needless to say, I soon had a reputation for precocity among my playmates' parents. As for the playmates, when they found I didn't cry more readily than they, they asked me:

"Why ja talk like that?"

"Yah, what makes yuh?"

To tell the truth, I didn't know.

♪ ♪ ♪

But maybe you're like me. All your life perhaps you have studied to fill a role, or rather to fulfill a responsibility. You didn't eat ice-cream cones on the street, because you were named after Wellington. You strove over horrible verses when you were eighteen, because Emily was also the name of a young woman of the family Dickinson. You were insufferable, because your name had previously belonged to an irascible grandfather. Or just because it was a pompous name, you denied yourself the humble pleasures which were your birthright. You sat up nights with mathematics rather than disappoint people to whom you must be introduced as Euclid Smith. I know, I know.

Or—forgive the bitterness—you had a name which three girls, with a neat inflection on practiced tongues, could turn into a satire on your whole life. You may read stories about boys named Fauntleroy who became amateur pugilists because of the law of compensation or something. But you never heard of them changing the names that changed them. Your given name, misused, is hugged to your bosom. It becomes your pet. You may scorn it publicly. Privately you coddle it. It responds by assuring you that you are not as other men.

♪ ♪ ♪

Oh, of course, exceptions granted. But there have not been enough of them to alter history for the better. Look at Napoleon. Go back to Caesar. Suppose those chaps had been called Robin. Would all Gaul have been divided into three parts? Would armies have marched on their stomachs? From now on, Adolf may be a dangerous name for a baby. Benito will not matter much.

But I was not thinking of what names have done to society. You and I are individuals. It's what our names have done to our private lives that made me speak of responsibilities. What's in a name? Shakespeare asked that, too. Well, there was another man named William Shakespeare in Victorian times. He could not let his era pass without something from his pen. The poems are very good, too, which only sharpens my point.

TOLSTOY JONES

Archery

Fleet from the bow drawn taut
The arrows fly.
What if the target sought
Be low or high?

Make true the aim; it will
Not go amiss—
Over the farthest hill,
The deep abyss.

No quarry can outrun
The heart's wide arc;
Loose the bright arrows—one
Must find its mark!

ROSA COATES RICHARDS

A Handbook of Good Sense

HORACE HAS BEEN taken, perhaps even more closely, to the heart of the world. His *Odes* became a sort of Psalter of secular life; his Satires and Epistles have been, for the whole European world, the great handbook of good sense, good temper, and practical wisdom. No one has done more to spread and fix and make attractive that spirit of "humanity" which, like its name, is of Latin creation. He gave mankind the type of the man of the world and the gentleman; he showed how it is attainable without birth or wealth, without anxiety or ambition. . . . His appeal is limited, but is central and universal; and many of his penetrating and mastering phrases have been, for many thousands of people through many ages, keys to the whole of life.

Horace is at once the widest in his appeal and the most exquisite in his workmanship of Latin lyric poets. They are not many. The lyric was a form of literary expression to which the Roman temper did not take naturally; for lyric poetry, in nearly all its kinds, Greek and not Latin is the great exemplar. Even Horace's *Odes* are in a *genre* of their own, which has been a thousand times imitated but never quite recaptured.—J. W. MACKAIL, in "The Legacy of Rome," edited by CYRIL BAILEY. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials on the application of Christian Science to immediate problems, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication and is most helpful to travelers. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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On an Excursion in the Mountains of Lower California

ON THE STONE-BORDERED sandspit which is the southern block to the true inner Puerto Escondido there was a new stone building not quite finished, with no one about it. Around the point there now came a large rowboat pushed by a fast outboard motor of a species distinct from the Sea-Cow, for it seemed controlled and dominated by its master. In this boat there were several Indians and three men dressed in riding breeches and hiking boots. They came aboard and introduced themselves as Leopoldo Perpuly, who owned a ranch on the edge of Puerto Escondido, Gilbert Baldibia, a school-teacher from Loreto, and Manuel Madinabeita C., of the customs service, also of Loreto. These last two were on a vacation and hunting trip. They were strong, fine-looking men wearing the ever-present .45 caliber automatics of the government service. We served them canned fruit salad and discussed with them the country we had covered, and they asked us to go hunting the *borrego*, or big-horn sheep, with them, starting that afternoon and getting back the next day. We were to go into the tremendous and desolate stone mountains to camp and hunt. We accepted immediately, and went with them to the little ranch set back half a mile from Puerto Escondido. . . .

The little ranch was set deep in the brush. It was watered by deep wells of brackish brown water out of which endless chains of buckets emerged at the insistence of mules which turned the windlass. This rancher in the desert has dug sixty-foot wells, and he is raising tomatoes and he has planted many grapevines. But so dry is the earth that a few weeks without the rising buckets would destroy all his work. The houses of the ranch were simply roofs and low walls of woven palm, enough to keep out the wind but no obstruction to the air. The floors were of swept hard-packed earth, and there was an air of comfort about the place. The Indian workmen worked very slowly, and the babies peeked out of the woven houses at us. We were to ride to the mountains on mules and one small horse while two Indian men walked ahead. We were sorry for them until we discovered that their main irritation lay in the fact that horses and mules are so slow. Often they disappeared ahead of us, and we found them later sitting beside the trail waiting for us. . . . We rode over a rolling, rocky, desolate country, then left the cleared, some-day road and turned up a trail toward the stone mountains, steep and slippery with shale. And here our Indians were even more impatient, for the mules went more slowly while the Indians did not change gait for the steep places. . . .

We came at last to a trail of broken stone and rubble so steep that the mules could not carry us any more. We dismounted and crawled on all fours, and we don't know how the mules got up. After a short climb we emerged on a level place in a deep cleft in the granite mountains. In this cleft a tiny stream of water fell hundreds of feet from pool to pool. There were palm trees and wild grapevines and large ferns, and the water was cool and sweet. This little stream, coming from so high up in the mountains and falling so far, never had the final dignity of reaching the ocean. The desert sucked it down and the heat dried it up and on the level it disappeared in a light mist of frustration. . . .

We sat beside the little waterfall and discussed many things with our hosts—how all Americans are rich and own new Fords; how there is no poverty in the United States and everyone sees a moving picture every night. . . : how there are no political animosities; no need; no fear; no failure; no unemployment or hunger. It was a wonderful country we came from and our hosts knew all about it and told us. We could not spoil such a dream. After each one of his assurances we said, *"Cómo no?"* which is the most cautious understatement in the world, for *"Cómo no?"* means nothing at all. It is a polite filler between two statements from your companion. And we sat in that cool place and looked out over the hot desert country to the blue Gulf. In a couple of hours our Indians came back; they had no *borrego*. . . . It was time by now to start back to the boat. We intend to do all our future hunting in exactly this way.—From "Sea of Cortez," by JOHN STEINBECK, in collaboration with EDWARD F. RICKETTS. (New York: Viking.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1943

Text of Roosevelt Address Thanking Canadians for Their Hospitality

Quebec Plans to Be Told In Way Axis Understands

President of United States, in talk to informal session of Parliament, expresses gratitude for victories in Sicily and the Aleutians—Talks with Allied chiefs proceeded in harmonious 'family' atmosphere.

OTTAWA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's address today to an informal session of the Canadian Parliament:

Your Excellency, members of the Parliament, my good friends and neighbors of the Dominion of Canada:

It is exactly five years ago last Wednesday that I came to Canada to receive the high honor of a degree at Queen's University. On that occasion—one year before the invasion of Poland, three years before Pearl Harbor—I said:

"We in the Americas are no longer a far-away continent, to which the eddies of controversies beyond the seas could bring no interest or no harm. Instead, we in the Americas have become a consideration to every propaganda office and to every general staff beyond the seas. The vast amount of our resources, the vigor of our commerce, and the strength of our men have made us vital factors in world peace whether we choose it or not."

We did not choose this war—and that "we" includes each and every one of the United Nations.

War was violently forced upon us by criminal aggressors, who measure their standards of morality by the extent of the death and the destruction that they can inflict upon their neighbors.

In this war, Canadians and Americans have fought shoulder to shoulder—as our men and our women and our children have worked together and played together in happier times of peace.

Today in devout gratitude, we are celebrating a brilliant victory won by British, Canadian, and American fighting men in Sicily.

Cause for Rejoicing

Today, we rejoice also in another event for which we need not apologize. A year ago, Japan occupied several of the Aleutian Islands and made a great "to do" about the invasion of the Continent of North America. I regret to say that some Americans and some Canadians—for political purposes chiefly—wished our Governments to withdraw from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean campaigns and divert all our vast strength to the removal of the Japs from a few rocky specks in the Aleutians.

Today our wiser counsels have maintained our efforts in the Atlantic area and the Southwest Pacific with ever-growing contributions; and in the Northwest Pacific a relatively small campaign has been assisted by the Japs themselves in the elimination of the last Jap from Attu and Kiska. We have been told that Japs never surrender; their headlong retreat satisfies us just as well.

Great councils are being held here on the free and honored soil of Canada—councils which look to the future conduct of this war and to the years of building a new progress for mankind.

To these councils, Canadians and Americans alike again welcome that wise and good and gallant gentleman, the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Mr. King, my old friend, may I through you thank the people of Canada for their hospitality to all of us. Your course and mine have run so closely and affectionately during these many long years that this meeting adds another link to that chain. I have always felt at home in Canada and you, I think, have always felt at home in the United States.

Like One Family

During the past days in Quebec, the Combined Staffs have been sitting around a table talking things over, discussing ways and means, in the manner of friends, in the manner of partners, I may even say in the manner of members of the same family.

We have talked constructively of our common purposes in this war—of our determination to achieve victory in the shortest possible time—of our essential cooperation with our great and brave fighting allies.

And we have arrived harmoniously, at certain definite conclusions. Of course, I am not at liberty to disclose just what these conclusions are. But in due time, we shall communicate the secret information of the Quebec conference to Germany, Italy, and Japan. We shall communicate this information to our enemies in the only language their twisted minds seem capable of understanding.

Sometimes I wish that that great master of intuition, the Nazi leader, could have been present in spirit at the Quebec Conference—I am thoroughly glad he was not there in person. If he and his generals had known our plans, they would have realized that discretion is still the better part of valor and that surrender would pay them better now than later.

The evil characteristic that makes a Nazi a Nazi is his utter inability to understand and therefore to respect the qualities or the rights of his fellow men. His only method of dealing with his neighbor is first to delude him with lies, then to attack him treacherously, then beat him down and step on him, and then either kill him or enslave him. The same thing is true of the fanatical militarists of Japan.

Cannot Understand

Because their own instincts and impulses are essentially inhuman, our enemies simply cannot comprehend how it is that decent, sensible individual human beings manage to get along together and live together as good neighbors.

That is why our enemies are doing their desperate best to misrepresent the purposes and the results of this Quebec conference. They still seek to divide and conquer Allies who refuse to be divided just as cheerfully as they refuse to be conquered.

We spend our energies and our resources and the very lives of our sons and daughters because a band of gangsters in the community of nations declines to recognize the fundamentals of decent, human conduct.

We have been forced to call out the sheriff's posse to break up the gang in order that gangsterism may be eliminated in the community of nations.

We are making sure—absolutely, irrevocably sure—that this time the lesson is driven home to them once and for all. We are going to be rid of outlaws this time.

Every one of the United Nations believes that only a real and lasting peace can justify the sacrifices we are making, and our unanimity gives us confidence in seeking that goal.

It is no secret that at Quebec there was much talk of the postwar world. That discussion doubtless was duplicated simultaneously in dozens of nations and hundreds of cities and among millions of people.

There is a longing in the air. It is not a longing to go back to what they call "the good old days." I have distinct reservations as to how good "the good old days" were. I would rather believe that we can achieve new and better days.

Absolute victory in this war will give greater opportunities to the world, because the winning of the war in itself is proving that concerted action can accomplish things.

New Freedoms

Surely we can make strides toward a greater freedom from want than the world has yet enjoyed. Surely by unanimous action in driving out the outlaws and keeping them under heel forever, we can attain a freedom from fear of violence.

I am everlastingly angry only at those who assert vociferously that the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter are nonsense because they are unattainable. If they had lived a century and a half ago they would have sneered and said that the Declaration of Independence was utter piffle. If they had lived nearly a thousand years ago they would have laughed uproariously at the ideals of Magna Carta. And if they had lived several thousand years ago they would have derided Moses when he came from the mountain with the Ten Commandments.

We concede that these great teachings are not perfectly lived up to today, and we concede that the good old world cannot arrive at Utopia overnight. But I would rather be a builder than a wrecker, hoping always that the structure of life is growing—not dying.

May the destroyers who still persist in our midst decrease. They, like some of our enemies, have a long road to travel before they accept the ethics of humanity.

Some day, in the distant future perhaps—but some day with certainty—all of them will remember with the Master—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

[Mr. Roosevelt spoke the following paragraph in French.]

My visit to the old City of Quebec has recalled visibly to my mind that Canada is a nation founded on a union of two great races. The harmony of their equal partnership is an example to all mankind—an example everywhere in the world.

Quebec Statement Printed in Russia

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (AP)—Soviet-controlled newspapers today published the text of the Roosevelt-Churchill statement on the Quebec Conference, with the hint of a Three-Power Conference to include Russia.

Whether the Soviet Union would be among the governments to make a statement this week end in connection with the Quebec meeting was not disclosed.

The American and British Embassies have been in close touch with the Foreign Commissariat.

Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Government, gave a two-column headline to a report that Col. Edward V. Rickenbacker had proposed that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill visit Stalin.

It was an unusually large display for such a story.

Associated Press

High-Ranking Allied Officers Take Holiday Trip

High-ranking Allied officers and their staffs take a holiday trip aboard a St. Lawrence River boat. Left to right: Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff; Gen. Sir Hasting Ismay, Military Secretary to the British War Cabinet; Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the United States; Lord Louis Mountbatten, British Chief of Combined Operations, and British Vice-Admiral Percy Nelles.

FSA to Deed 10,000 Farms To Tenants

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 25 (AP)—Ten thousand farm families, nearly crowded off their land during depression years, soon will become farm owners as a result of the Government's depression-born attack on rural poverty through establishment of resettlement projects, P. G. Beck, Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration, announced today.

At the end of the current crop season, Mr. Beck said in a statement, deeds for most of project farms are expected to be in hands of tenants of small farms who have been renting from the Department of Agriculture.

The farms to be taken over, Mr. Beck explained, are scattered individual units adopted into the FSA rehabilitation project, as well as parts of 14 large co-operative units, established throughout the nation in the early 1930's by the Farm Resettlement Administration.

"The FSA 'co-op' farms . . . are organized just like any other co-operative farm organization," Mr. Beck said, "the setup is almost identical to any big business, which is jointly owned by its stockholders."

Although the original farm-aid program envisaged government retirement of sub-marginal land and resettlement of poverty-stricken farmers to better soil, Mr. Beck said, it was soon found that better land did not mean successful farming unless the farmer was able to obtain necessary equipment and supplies and was shown how to follow good farming practices. Increasing emphasis was placed on this type of service, which was called rehabilitation, Mr. Beck explained.

"Nothing in the way of rural rehabilitation had even been tried before," Mr. Beck commented, "and no one knew just how it could be effected."

Sales of individual farm units are progressing rapidly, the Director said, although sale of the larger co-operative blocks, operated by association of farmers, is more complicated. He indicated it had not been decided whether larger "co-op" units would be sold to farmers' associations operating them or broken up into individual farms.

Soviet Commentator Sees Mediterranean As Invasion Route

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (AP) — A Soviet naval commentator, Ivan Yermasheff, wrote in the newspaper Red Fleet Aug. 19 that the route across the Mediterranean "appear to be the best route to the continent" for opening a second front in Europe.

The newspaper made an implied appeal for an assault that would draw 60 or more German divisions from the Russian Front. Previously, Russian newspapers indicated only a smash from England directly across the English Channel would meet Soviet needs.

Mr. Yermasheff said, "Italy cannot be counted at all as a factor at sea between the forces of the Allies and the continent." He said the Axis did not have sufficient surplus power "to parry the blow from the outside."

"The decision is up to the Allied Command and any decision taken by the enemy cannot make any difference," he wrote.

Curtin Calls Funds Ample for Postwar Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 25—Labor Prime Minister John Curtin's postwar "new deal" for Australia, under which he promises work for all who can work, has contributed much to his success at the recent federal election.

By no means so general, however, is the approval of his scheme to rely, if necessary, on credits from the Central Bank to play a big part in financing his plan.

But the Prime Minister argues that what can be done financially in wartime can also be done in peacetime—particularly if the national income, which totaled £300,000,000 before the war, can be maintained at the new high of £1,150,000,000 established in war years.

It is no secret that to bridge the gap between revenue raised and taxation and loans, and the ever-mounting war expenditure, the Federal Government has had to rely on credit provided by the Commonwealth Bank.

Bank's War Aid

To date the Commonwealth Bank has made available £250,000,000 to help in financing the war. If the war expenditure continues on the present scale it is inevitable that the Bank will continue to be called upon for assistance in the form of credit. Mr. Curtin claims it is inevitable that the Bank, in years of readjustment following the war's end, should continue to provide credit.

If credit can be found to provide munitions, which produce only destruction, surely, his followers argue, similar millions of credit can be provided after the war for establishing men and women of Australia in productive jobs.

The Prime Minister pledged the Labor Government to find all the money needed to provide work for all who want it when peace comes.

Mr. Curtin maintained every one of the United Nations was relying on its central bank resources to help finance the war. Taxation and loans have not been enough for war needs and inevitably the Government had to rely on the Commonwealth Bank to bridge the gap. He admitted that the establishing of this credit brought about price problems and that until early this year prices had continued to rise. But, he argued, the problem was overcome last April when ruling prices were declared ceiling prices for the war's duration.

Warning from Bankers

Banking circles are now warning that the Prime Minister must use caution in demanding extended use of bank credit for anything but emergency.

Thus, Sir Claude Reading, Chairman of the Commonwealth Bank Board to which Mr. Curtin would have to look for arranging to use the bank's credit, warned that "improper use of bank credit in peacetime could destroy the purchasing power of currency and wreck the standard of living."

Admitting the Bank Board had not yet considered the question and emphasizing that he was expressing his own personal views, Sir Claude added:

"The suggestion to use bank credit in postwar period to such extent as may be necessary to insure 'work for all who can work' can of course be done with Parliamentary sanction, but the extent to which this can be done with safety is another matter.

"There must be a strict limit placed on the use of bank credit in the postwar period for any purpose. Its improper use in peacetime, in spite of controls, can destroy the purchasing power of our currency and wreck our living standard and our economy generally."

Mr. Curtin argued Australia must never return to prewar muddling under which "a lot of men and resources were unemployed and others used inefficiently," resulting in "widespread poverty, bad housing, malnutrition, not enough planning for child welfare, and poor standards of rural life."

The war, Mr. Curtin maintains, has forced the Government to embark on large-scale planning.

He added: "Equally in peacetime we want the fullest and most effective use of available resources of men and materials, with this significant difference—in peacetime our whole aim will be to increase goods and services available for people's consumption. In peacetime we must try to keep the national income at a new high and must see that it is composed of goods and services people most want and is available to people most needing it. It will require national planning to keep the national income at a new level. The Commonwealth has shown it can achieve this in wartime and clearly it can do it just as well in peacetime provided it has powers to put its plans into effect."

Australia Plans Colonies for Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, South Australia

To replace part of the institutional system for boy reform, the Children's Welfare Department, which is under Government control, proposes to establish a rural colony to deal with better-class delinquents and neglected children.

These will be placed in small cottages on the farm where classification and segregation can be carried out effectively.

Nothing Cheap About SeaBees; Build Bridges of Mahogany

GUADALCANAL, Aug. 25 (AP)—A potential multi-million-dollar lumbering industry is visioned by the resourceful United States Navy SeaBees who are cutting thousands of board feet of the finest mahogany, rosewood, and teakwood from the jungles for mess halls, bridges, camp chairs and floors for our armed forces on Guadalcanal.

Tales of the forests here would make the mythical Paul Bunyan blush. There are huge stacks of newly cut mahogany logs, many of them 60 to 70 feet in length and a yard or more in diameter without a knot.

Visiting a sawmill and logging camp in the jungles on the famed Lunga River, Art Burgess, Associated Press correspondent, sat down in a mess hall, 20 by 30 feet, constructed of fine-grained light mahogany, worth, in the states, about $10,000 as calculated by Chief Machinist Mate Bryon W. Smith, of Knoxville, Tenn., in charge of the sawmill.

He sat at a rosewood table, in a mahogany chair. The floor was of solid teakwood.

Scattered about the various camps are chairs and ordinary shelves of beautiful rosewood, teak and mahogany. None was varnished or painted.

Later the correspondent crossed a 330-foot solid mahognay bridge. The lumber in this was close-grained and without a knot. He visited a wharf 500 by 60 feet, also of solid mahogany.

Back in the forests are miles and miles of standing timber, mostly mahogany. One log just felled was 142 feet in length, 18 inches in diameter at the bottom and 17 at the top, with only two knots at the top where the limbs had been cut off.

The visitor counted more than 30 logs of from 80 to 100 feet in length, four feet in diameter at the bottom and about three at the top.

The biggest problem facing the naval construction battalion—known as the SeaBees or "CB's"—is digging out shell fragments imbedded in many of the felled logs. The SeaBees can clear a sawmill site in the jungles but if they ruin or wear out their saws, they wait a long time for replacements.

In one log they found 14½ pounds of iron and lead bullets.

Canyons are filled with mahogany and the mountains have never been touched.

The logs are so heavy, he was told, "that they won't float down the river so we have to bring them out by truck. Right now we will just cut and saw them around us."

The SeaBees set up the sawmill and started producing in three days. Now the daily production for 37 men is 9,000 board feet.

Coal Rationing 'Not Probable'

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—Coal rationing this winter is not probable, Chester Bowles, General Manager of the Office of Price Administration, said at a press conference today, but the OPA is prepared for it if it is necessary.

"The odds are against coal rationing for the winter," he said, "but we are prepared for it and have a program in mind if it becomes necessary. However, no sensible agency wants to inflict coal rationing or any other similar headache on the public unless it is absolutely imperative."

Food prices are one of OPA's chief concerns at present, he said, with "the crux of the high price situation in foods centering around fruits and fresh vegetables." OPA is developing a program with relation to these items which will soon go into effect, Bowles stated, but no details can yet be made public.

The OPA Administrator said his agency was receiving increasing support from the consumer.

OPA has no plan to let up on the rationing of sugar, Mr. Bowles remarked, and has no plans for milk rationing.

Raw Rubber Scarce In Mexican States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Because of raw rubber shortages, Mexico has prohibited establishment of new factories, while adding certain essential articles to those that may be manufactured. These include coverings for rollers of textile machinery, graphic articles, and rubber items to protect industrial workers.

Allied 'Forward Actions' Get Go Sign at Quebec

Roosevelt wants Anglo-American solidarity to stand after war ends—Churchill confident of complete victory—Stalin sought as full partner—Stress placed on lasting peace for lands freed from Axis.

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Aug. 25—In the wake of the now completed sixth Anglo-American strategy conference, which heralds new offensives in the Pacific and in Europe, it was evident today that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are preparing to devote themselves to widening the basis of the whole United Nations conduct of the war.

They are determined to bring both military and political relations with the Soviet Union to a head. Collaboration with Moscow is either going to be closer and better, or more distant and worse, in the near future.

The President and Prime Minister are looking to an early crystallization of the issues of the peace. They are paving the way for a long-term postwar solidarity between the United States and Great Britain after the war. They are fully agreed on the pattern for administering Allied-occupied territory and are ready to negotiate with legitimate exiled governments the general terms on which they are to be restored to power in their liberated homelands.

Apart from the unreportable but momentous military decisions at this 14-day meeting of Allied war leaders—decisions which the official communiqué affirmed would provide "forward actions" by the combined fleets, armies, and air forces of the two nations as early as the coming weeks and would be calculated to shorten the war—Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in their joint written statement and in their press conference yesterday disclosed three significant developments in the making. They were these:

Russia—The United States and Britain are openly and eagerly desirous of intimate and enduring military and political collaboration with the Soviet Union. They want to strengthen present collaboration still further. They are putting it up to Premier Stalin pointedly and candidly to join with them in giving the United Nations war against the Axis a more truly United Nations strategy board—a strategy for winning the war and a strategy for winning the peace.

When President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill put into the body of their textual communiqué that an official effort was being made to arrange "a tripartite meeting with Soviet Russia" as soon as possible, some observers were quick to interpret this statement as introducing an atmosphere of curtness and strain in Russo-Anglo-American relations.

Such a judgment seems premature. Instead, they are meeting Soviet diplomacy on the level of candor and they are making it plain to Mr. Stalin that he can become a full partner and equal in the planning of the war and the planning of the peace any time he wishes to do so. They have issued an open, standing invitation. Mr. Stalin will not again be able to say through Pravda that he was not invited. The invitation is the record. It needs only to be accepted. Military collaboration with Russia is good. The President and the Prime Minister only want it still better.

Peace Alliance—In his oral remarks, supplementing the formal statement and made to 150 American, British, and Canadian correspondents as he sat beside Mr. Churchill on the long terrace of Quebec's historic Citadel, Mr. Roosevelt underlined his conviction that Anglo-American solidarity will not and must not come to an end at the close of the war.

He said in effect that the vital interests which bind the two nations together in the war inevitably bind them together in the peace to follow the war. He emphasized the notable meeting of minds in the large, hard complicated tasks for carrying on a global war side by side and declared that this meeting of minds must continue for many, many years to come.

Political Discussions—The Quebec conference produced assurance that the many and varied political issues which arise in face of advancing Allied troops are now receiving attention on the highest level. The communiqué affirmed that "agreement was reached" on these issues. They are to be explored in more detail in the near future.

The announcement from an official conference spokesman last night that a complete understanding had been attained on the "principles" to govern the administration of liberated territories reaches farther into the political future than appears at first glance. It gives a new assurance to the exiled governments that the rule of their homelands will not be kept from their hands any longer than military necessity demands and is an appeal to the conquered peoples to be ready to rise to rule themselves.

"It has, of course, always been recognized," this statement, issued several hours after closing press conference, said, "that the systems which we have adopted with success on Italian territory cannot be applied to friendly territory, and the problem will not be the same in cases where there is already a legitimate government with which the United States Government and Britannic Majesty's Government are in friendly and regular relations.

Consultations on this subject are being continued with the governments concerned.

Extraordinary restraints were thrown around the last day of the war council—restraints which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill imposed upon themselves by requesting that no questions be asked at the press conference. They were imposed because, as the official communiqué declared: "It would not be helpful to the fighting troops to make any announcement of the decisions which have been reached."

But despite these inhibitions and the Prime Minister's ingratiating apology for the lack of obvious news, the two leaders disclosed a variety of significant facts including the following:

That the whole field of world operations were surveyed in the light of the tide of victory which has been flowing to the advantage of the Allies.

That further Anglo-American conferences—in addition to anything which can be arranged with Moscow—will be held at shorter intervals than ever before. The previous conference ended less than three months ago. Another will be held before the end of the year.

That the military discussions turned "very largely" upon the war against Japan and increasing aid to China.

That, in Mr. Churchill's words, very great steps are at hand looking toward the beating down of the Axis antagonists one by one, and that the United Nations, once weak, are now well armed, and with the superb aid of Russia can guarantee their own safety and the deliverance of patient, suffering peoples who have been living in subjugation for long years.

That there is entire unity of aim and method at the summit of the Anglo-American direction of the war, and that there was unanimity in all decisions at this conference.

That recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation has been decided upon and will be announced shortly.

That the greatest service the press can now perform is to spread a justified confidence by an unbroken unity to keep the war effort at its highest pitch.

That these military decisions must be implemented by the work of the men and women on the civilian front, in the factories, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the homes.

Attitude of Confidence

Mr. Churchill was more restrained in phrase than he was in mood and manner. He looked as though he had just swallowed a canary and when he apologetically remarked "to our faults be a little blind, and to our virtues very kind," no one felt he needed much sympathy.

He felt that the decisions which had been taken were good—good for the Allies and bad for the enemy—and would justify themselves in the coming weeks and coming months.

For some 35 minutes Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, posed and added informally to the official statement without adding any real disclosures. They sat in high, stiff-backed chairs with a large semicircle of correspondents who had ridden in locked busses to the Citadel gathered about them.

Mr. King, in informal attire, was flanked by the Prime Minister in a beige tropical suit, light tie, pearl gray hamburg, and the President in a light gray double breasted suit with soft blue shirt and dark blue tie.

Seated on a precarious perch in back of them were Anthony Eden, Brendan Bracken, Harry Hopkins and Stephen Early, all atop a parapet overlooking the blue busy waters of the St. Lawrence. East, west, north of the Equator, south of the equator—there is no distinction in the planning of this global war, Mr. Roosevelt concluded.

The real plans of this conference will be disclosed on the battle fronts and more plans are already in the making.

Radio Executives To Advise OWI

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Nine radio executives have been designated as an advisory committee to the Office of War Information to assist the agency in handling information problems related to the radiocasting field.

The committee is similar to a newspaper group named by Palmer Hoyt, OWI domestic director, several weeks ago.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mrs. Churchill, Daughter Mary Make Firm Friends in Canada

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Quebec, Canada

All Canada has lately come to know—and very pleasantly, too—that Winston is not the only distinguished Churchill.

For two mysterious and momentous weeks three Churchills have been in their midst, and while Hitler and Tojo are due to have unhappy reminders of what Britain's Prime Minister has been up to, Canadians have acquired two firm friends whom heretofore they have esteemed mostly in name only.

Their friendship is mutual. Canada and the Churchills like each other. There is good reason. Mrs. Clementine Hozier Churchill and daughter Mary, subaltern in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, have proved themselves as gracious and graceful as their reputations suggested. Friendship is in their natures. They have given friendship and received friendship wherever they have gone in Canada. It is as real as it is effortless.

As the mists of military secrecy have enveloped the Prime Minister, as he has been closeted almost continuously with President Roosevelt and in conference with the Anglo-American Chiefs of Staff, it has necessarily been left to Mrs. Churchill and Mary to discharge the public duties of their office. It has been easy for them to do and a pleasure for the many Canadians who have so quickly come to know them.

Daily up and down the winding, narrow streets which terrace the steep slopes on which this picturesque old-world city is built, little groups of French-Canadian women have been congregating in doorways and on the curbs with one dominant subject of conversation.

"Ah, Madame Churchill, Elle a beaucoup de charme!"

These busy, perceptive little French women, who have glimpsed the little-publicized wife of the Prime Minister, have instantly discovered what only a relatively few of her fellow English women have had the opportunity to note in all her 35 married years there: "She has great charm."

Quiet But Resourceful

For Mrs. Churchill is not a distinguished public personage. She is a distinguished private personage. She has never been the prowpiece for the career of her famous husband, but rather a steadying rudder to help keep him on his course and to help make that course as progressive and as comfortable as it was in her power to make it. She has never cultivated conspicuous obscurity but she has eschewed conspicuous publicity. She has never been much in the public eye—and this by choice, not from lack of ability.

Mrs. Churchill reflects the Churchill spirit in all her meetings with people. A Canadian who last saw her in 1911 remarked that he would never forget her "happy laughter." Mrs. Churchill has not forgotten it either, for the significant thing is that she still laughs and is still very happy.

American correspondents can hardly avoid making some mental comparisons between Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. Roosevelt, not to evaluate those differences but to point out the fact of the differences. Both are notable individuals. Both have a great capacity for companionship. Both enjoy people. But both express their strong individuality in different ways. Unlike Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Churchill prefers to stay at home. It is unusual for her to travel so far.

Relatively little is known of Mrs. Churchill but not because she is without influence or without versatility. Her influence is reflected largely through her husband. Her capacity comes quickly into evidence in any emergency. A few years ago when Mr. Churchill was unable to continue his campaign in a by-election which he was contesting in Dundee, Mrs. Churchill calmly took over the electioneering herself, making most of the speeches. She is today the strongest single civilian leader of Britain's "Aid to Russia Fund," a persuasive speaker and an effective executive. She does all these things not by choice but by necessity.

"Mary, Come Here"

British and American correspondents who have come into contact with both suggest that there are many similarities between the Churchill and Roosevelt children. Daughter Mary, who has worked up through the ranks to become a subaltern in an anti-aircraft battery, and who came here with her parents, is the one of the four children who has been closest to her father and mother, perhaps because she is the youngest. The other two girls, Diana and Sarah, are married, the latter, an actress, to "Vic" Oliver, British comedian. Randolph, the son, is also married, and has a small son who has the same determined and cherubic appearance as his illustrious grandfather. Randolph is with the British Army in North Africa.

Mary calls her father "pa-pa" with accent on the second syllable, and she confided to reporters that her father calls her "Mary, where are you?" and sometimes, "Mary, come here!" She is in Quebec for military as well as social reasons, for she is acting as one of the Prime Minister's special aides as a responsible officer of the ATS. More, apparently, than their other children, Mary has evinced a definite interest in public affairs generally and in her father's political career. She rarely missed an important Parliamentary debate before her war duties interfered.

When the visiting correspondents first met Mary Churchill at Montmorency Falls, where the officers of the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Corps entertained her at luncheon, they were impressed by the fact that she was much more attractive in person than in the usual newspaper photograph. Pictures had seemed to make her look heavier and less graceful than she actually is. She is trim, with eager blue eyes and red-gold blonde hair, and with the same vivid complexion of her mother and father. She is something of a composite of both. She is a good equestrian, swims well, is responsive and enthusiastic in manner. She speaks French fluently. She gives the impression that she can look out for herself very well.

Mary said that she particularly welcomed this trip to Quebec with her father because it gave her a chance to see much more of him than she ever does at 10 Downing Street.

Mrs. Churchill manifestly contributes to the glow of the star which is Winston Churchill. She is easy to know, comfortable to talk with, and enjoys being known in her private life. Quebec folk who anticipated that she would fit the distorted story-book formula of English women of station were quick to admit their error.

"Most Beautiful Lady"

Soon after her arrival Mrs. Churchill went shopping through the narrow slanting streets of Quebec's hillside merchant district. At Hold and Renfrew's, where she made some purchases, including a brown hat with which she later showed up at a shoe store, a salesgirl expressed surprise at her height and gratification at her charming manner.

It was the same story at the store of "Leonard, The Shoeman," 48 St. Jean Street, where she bought a pair of brown suede pumps, Montreal-made, for $8.75 to match her new brown hat. Nobody said that her brown tweeds were included in the shipment of clothes which followed her here by flying boat from England, but it seemed to the merchants that the brown hat and shoes might go well with them. Next day she phoned the shop to send her another pair, this time in black.

She entered the little shop alone, sat in a chair at the rear and asked the salesman to show her something to match the hat. Armand Bedard, the proprietor, said afterwards that nobody recognized her until she was leaving the store—"she seemed like anybody else; she is, of course, a most beautiful lady."

Again, when Mrs. Churchill went for the traditional sightseeing tour of the city in the one-horse carriage called a "calèche," she drove to the "calèche" stand in the square in front of the Chateau Frontenac in an army car, went to the nearest driver, Fred Tardiff, and asked if he spoke French. It would have been a rarity if he didn't. When Fred nodded, she got into the carriage but was hailed by a vigilant press photographer who asked her if she would please pose, which she did. Fred could not conceive of anybody who would want to take a picture of his "fare" and so he just stopped his buggy to ask the photographer. Fred was one of the most surprised men of Quebec.

Furthers Russian Aid

Mrs. Churchill is not on vacation in Canada; she is discharging her duties in Canada. She has not let even these past three hectic weeks keep her from carrying forward still further her unending campaign to help the Russian people in their dire distress and privations in the war. She is wholly practical in her approach. She wants to get the things which the Russian people most need in time to relieve their suffering and strengthen their morale. She is carrying on her fund campaign in Canada and took time last Sunday to broadcast an appeal back home to Britain.

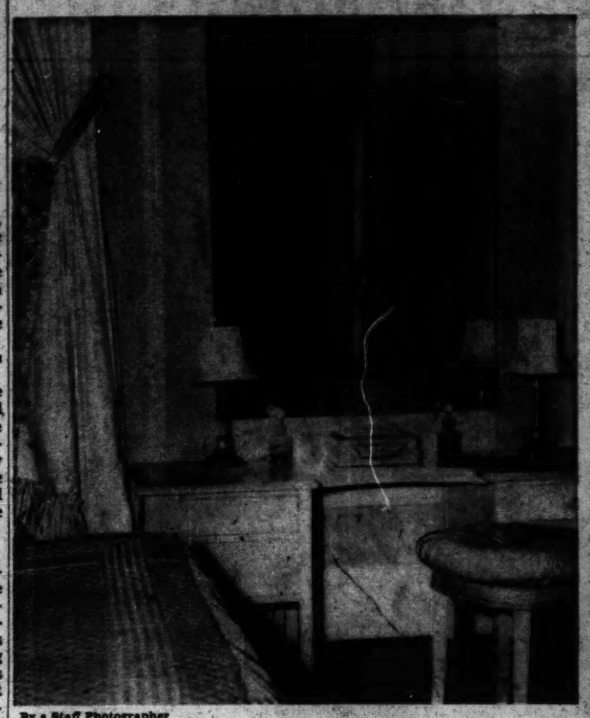
She speaks well: "The Russians have fought for their own survival but in doing so they have fought also for ours. And they have achieved prodigies alike of sacrifice, of valor and of generalship."

She speaks understandingly: "Russia stood in the breach while we and America were building up our armies and armadas. She needs all that we can give and she has earned the right to our help."

She acts realistically: "I have made it my aim for nearly two years past to translate into practical shape those deep emotions of admiration of gratitude and of sympathy with our Russian allies by which the people of Britain—and the Empire—have been stirred."

No tribute to Mrs. Clementine Hozier Churchill can be finer than that paid to her by her husband who in his published memoirs has written: "For what can be more glorious than to be united in one's way through life with a being incapable of an ignoble thought."

Canada now understands something of what Mr. Churchill wrote.



By a Staff Photographer

As daughter grows up, it is fun to have her room keep pace. Here are three views of a purposeful "smooth" room emerged from a teen-age immature room. (Above) Dressing table completely refashioned by Dad, with cut-off legs and splicing between the two sections of drawers. A new plate-glass mirror on the wall above it takes the place of the former triple-section attached type. Note reflection of daughter's writing table with lamp. (Upper right) Corner of room, with new combination unit of window seat, built-in drawers, and bedside table made from old chest of drawers. Note wide draperies at windows with deep ruffles, and bedspread no longer of "sweet-looking" dotted muslin but of aqua and white chintz. (Lower right) The bed had its footboard cut off. The bedspread is quilted on top from plain aqua chintz, its deep flounce is made from striped aqua and white chintz.

Room Can Grow Up Attractively Right With Its Occupant

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is such an easy matter to grow up with a room that the room may never quite grow up to the personality of its occupant. This seemed to be the case of my daughter's—it was "sweet" but immature. From the time when the quaint little spool bed, along with the other little-girl possessions, had been left behind, and it had been brought up to teen-age, it had remained pretty much the same. It could almost be said to be suffering (the room, I mean) from a case of arrested development. And, strangely enough, she seemed perfectly satisfied with it. Her answer in regard to its retarded condition was, "Oh, it's all right. It doesn't really matter—I'll do something about it some time."

Although I had the feeling that she would like me to do it over while she was off at college, so she could come home and find it all grown up over night, I was determined not to. I knew unless she herself made it her room it would never be quite her very own.

I told her she could do it over this summer, whereupon the room entered upon a period of "growing-pains" that lasted well into August. For she did not desire to do merely a redecorating job—its whole character was to be changed. It was to be modern, but not too modern — sophisticated, without appearing to be. What she wanted, summed up, was a "smooth" look.

Streamlining Process

She didn't care for strictly modern furniture such as can be bought in shops, so she decided to "modernize" her present furniture. The pearl gray furniture of the 1920 period was decorated in hand-painted rosebuds of peachy-pink looped with blue ribbons (it had graced our guest room when we were first married). When, in this process of streamlining, we actually began to use a saw on it, I must confess I felt a pang, but stifled any expression of feeling. Starting with the bed, we cut off the footboard entirely, as well as the posts on the headboard. This left a modern looking bed with a curved headboard of graceful line.

The dressing table was too small to be useful, and a peek at one's self in its triple mirror (usually bedecked with souvenirs) was about all one could hope for. This, she felt, was the important piece, and here the help of a good carpenter was needed. By sawing off the legs it was made much lower, so that it is possible to sit comfortably at it and keep in command of the business of makeup, etc. It was cut exactly in two parts, and these were connected cleverly by a bit of framework, on which was placed a heavy piece of plate glass cut to size. Above it was mounted the large, unframed mirror.

The chest of drawers which went with the set was definitely ordinary. Besides, any chest of drawers, ordinary or otherwise, seemed to be my daughter's pet aversion. So finally she conceived the idea of a combination unit with a modernistic feeling—window seat, beside table, built-in drawers and shelves all in one. But the price of construction quoted by the carpenter did not fit into her budget at all. And this was where father came in—not to foot the bill, as was customary, but because he is a pretty good carpenter himself.

Built-In Corner Unit

We suggested to him subtly that the major part of the work was already done because we could use the drawers from the old chest, and that perhaps he would like to put them into the unit himself. And we went on to point out that there was another chest in the attic with lines like the other, and that if more drawers were needed these, too, could be used. With true Yankee thrift, he exclaimed, "You mean to cut up two perfectly good chests?" "But," we persisted, "they're just ordinary as they are—a second-hand man might pay us $2.00 apiece for them."

He looked at them ruefully, repeating, "They're still good chests."

"But, compared to $73.00," we reminded him. He got the point, caught the spirit, and built the attractive unit, which supplies more drawer space than the old chest.

The desk, with its folding top, looked childish amidst all these streamlined pieces, but it, too, fell into line when the cubbyholed top was removed and replaced with the flat top from one of the chests.

The color scheme simply had to be her favorite combination of aqua and dusty pink: wallpaper in the pink tones, a deep aqua rug, and white woodwork to make up the background of the room. The furniture was painted white, then given a light "antique" finish, shellacked, and rubbed down.

In choosing material for bedspread, draperies, slipper-chair, and dressing table stool, it was evident from the beginning that a flowered or "sweet-looking" material would not fit into the scheme. We found a chintz, striped in white and aqua, and by combining it with plain materials achieved the desired effect. The quilted top of the bedspread is plain aqua and the ruffled flounce is of the striped material. Slipper-chair and stool are of the plain.

At the windows are venetian blinds, and valance boards covered with the striped chintz. Wide draperies of white glo-sheen, edged with deep ruffles of the striped material, hang from these and sweep the floor.

And it's really her room. Not only did she plan it, but much of it was done with her own hands, even to the painting of woodwork and furniture. In becoming of age, the room has achieved balance and poise, as well as that much desired "smooth" look

L. I. B.

Make Your Own Container

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cleaning powder for kitchen and household use commonly comes in cylindrical cardboard containers provided with a "shaker" top. Due to wartime restrictions, the two flat ends of these containers are made of cardboard, instead of tin, as formerly. This construction is not very durable, for frequent handling with moist hands and setting the container down on damp surfaces will soon loosen the glue holding it together and its usefulness as a dispenser will be ended. Plastic holders for these containers are on the market, but these are not always available and also may have the disadvantage of being made for use with but one particular brand of cleaning powder.

A satisfactory solution to this problem is to make one's own dispenser, using a discarded glass peanut-butter or mayonnaise jar, of the type having a screwed-on metal cover. First pry out the cardboard disc which is provided inside the cover, then with a nail and hammer punch 3 or 4 holes of about 3-16 inch in diameter through the cover from the under side. With a file, smooth off the rough edges of the holes on the outside of cover. Transfer cleaning powder from its cardboard container to the jar.

75,000 Fewer Teachers Listed; Military and War Jobs Take Toll

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Thousands of classrooms will be closed and others will be consolidated when school opens this fall because of a teacher shortage.

The military services and war jobs are taking them.

A recent check by the National Education Association showed 75,000 fewer teachers than usual for this time of year had been signed up by the country's elementary and high schools.

Benjamin W. Frazier, U. S. Education Office analyst, expressed belief in an interview that even late sign-ups would leave a shortage of perhaps 15,000 to 25,000. He warned there almost certainly would be a "substantial" increase over last year's 13,000 classroom closings.

Boosting Salaries

School officials throughout the country driving to overcome their teacher shortages are using these methods:

Increasing salaries, reinstating married women, replacing men with women, using college but non-teaching trained persons; hiring teachers from other school systems; increasing the number of pupils and courses per teacher; employing out-of-state teachers; recalling retired teachers; discontinuing courses; transferring teachers to subjects where the shortage is most acute.

One factor moderating their difficulties is the continuing decline in enrollments—down by 1,500,000 last Oct. 15 over a year before are due to drop again this year—reflecting decreases in the depression period birth rate and departures from high school to work.

Enrollment shrinkage continues greatest in rural areas, partly because families have been moving to the cities for wartime jobs.

A Senate Committee has agreed with education authorities that the chief factor in teachers' leaving jobs is "inadequacy of salaries." Forty per cent of the nation's 893,000 public school teachers still receive less than $1,200 a year.

Bonus System

To combat the wage lure elsewhere, which had much to do with a teaching job turnover last year that ranged upward to an average of 31.8 per cent in independent rural school districts, more than half the states have increased salary scales or installed bonus systems for the duration.

Entry into the armed forces has caused the loss of a number of teachers—39,000 last year, the Senate Committee reported. While the draft takes only men, the WAC and Waves have taken "thousands" of schoolmarms, Mr. Frazier said.

Now that the drafting of fathers is about to begin, Mr. Frazier said, many women who quit teaching after marriage probably will take jobs in schools as their husbands go off to war.

NWLB Rejects Lewis Appeal For Portal-to-Portal Pay

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The National War Labor Board has rejected John L. Lewis' second bid for portal-to-portal pay for his United Mine Workers.

The Board voted 8 to 4 against approving a provision in a contract between the U. M. W. and the Illinois Coal Operators Association whereby the miners would receive $1.25 a day additional to cover underground travel time.

Labor members of the Board cast the dissenting vote.

NWLB sources said the Board made the decision yesterday. It approved other provisions of the contract, including one which permits payment of time and a half for the eighth hour in any day. Miners are now on a seven-hour productive day. This excluded travel time.

The Board voted on a motion offered by Matthew Woll, American Federation of Labor member, who is preparing a minority opinion. Chairman William H. Davis is preparing the majority opinion.

The Illinois agreement was the occasion for Mr. Lewis's recognition of the NWLB, after a period in which he ignored or defied it. He submitted the agreement to the Board for approval and appeared at a hearing in support of it. Just prior to that, Congress enacted the War Labor Disputes Act which gave the NWLB subpoena power for the first time.

Since submission of the Illinois case, Mr. Lewis also has appeared before the Board in support of wage demands of the U. M. W.'s anthracite members. That case still is before the NWLB.

In its first decision on portal-to-portal pay several months ago, the Board turned down a proposal of $1.30 a day. In that case the Board said that if the miners felt they had a case under the Wage-Hour Law they had a right to sue in the Federal courts. The Board added that it would be proper for the parties to reach an out-of-court settlement of any law suit but cautioned that any such settlement should not be "a hidden-wage increase" and must be accompanied by supporting data to justify it.

Judge and Army in Hawaii In Dispute Over Germans

HONOLULU, Aug. 25 (AP)—The General who commands the Army's Hawaiian Department—the sector in which the United States was precipitated into the war—yesterday was ordered to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of Federal Court.

The action against Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., was based on what the court termed his failure to produce two naturalized Hawaiian residents of German ancestry who have been held in a detention camp since shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941.

Involved in the legal maneuvering is whether the writ of habeas corpus remains suspended since civil rights were partially restored in Hawaii last March.

Federal Judge Delbert Metzger, who issued yesterday's order, upheld on Aug. 16 the validity of a writ for the two prisoners, detained incommunicado under military law.

After a six-day search, process servers succeeded in serving General Richardson with a subpoena. The General then attempted through United States Attorney Angus Taylor to submit a statement in court of reasons for not producing the prisoners. Judge Metzger twice refused to admit such a statement and followed up with yesterday's show cause order.

General Richardson then made public a statement contending that the privilege of habeas corpus still is suspended under martial law and that the General thus is not subject to court order.

Canada Embargoes Christmas Trees

OTTAWA, Aug. 25 (CP) — Come next December, the cheery Christmas tree that usually brightens the front parlor probably will be right where it is today—standing unadorned in the woods, the Canadian Government indicates in a statement warning of an impending shortage.

The statement, issued jointly by the Prices Board and the Department of Transport, Labor and Munitions, warned cutters, dealers, shippers, and retailers they will be handicapped by shortage of railway equipment, by the need of employing all available manpower in essential industries, by the restrictions on the use of trucks, and by the acute shortage of the type of twine used for binding trees in bunches for shipment.

T. C. Lockwood, Transport Controller, said instructions will be issued to the railways prohibiting the transportation of Christmas trees in flat and open-top cars or in box cars suitable for transporting grain, feed, and other essential commodities requiring such equipment.

Staple of Eire

The United Kingdom has agreed to provide American troops in Europe with 89,100,000 pounds of potatoes in 1943.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ABOVE SUSPICION—Mystery story about man and wife on mission for British Foreign Office. Elaborate, entertaining melodrama.—M. Y.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about indoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.

ADVENTURE IN BLACKMAIL—British-made comedy of misunderstanding resulting from a marriage for revenge that turns romantic with good results in entertainment.—M. Y.

AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.

AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.

ALASKA HIGHWAY—Melodrama about building of Alcan highway, all in passable Class B style.—M. Y.

ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted.—M. Y.

ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief, all so-so.—M. Y.

APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN—Spy melodrama, with neat twist, centering about Briton who wins confidence of Nazis.—M. Y.

ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.

AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.

BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.

BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.

BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiancee, and American friends.—M. Y.

BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.

BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in inn.—M.

BLACK SEA FIGHTERS—Stirring Russian documentary showing how the people of Sevastopol held out against the Nazis for eight months.—M. Y. C.

BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.

BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.

BOMBERS' MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England.—M. Y.

BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle smashed in better than ordinary Western.—M. Y. C.

CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Mad surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.

CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.

CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids lick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.

COASTAL COMMAND—Documentary showing daily work of Royal Air Force in protecting convoys in Northern waters.—M. Y. C.

COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.

CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Gorgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.

CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-aged composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has inspired him.—M. Y.

COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley chiselers.—M. Y. C.

CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y.

DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.

DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.

DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.

DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.

DIXIE—Technicolor musical with impersonation of Dan Emmett, who wrote famous play and helped start Negro minstrelsy.—M. Y. C.

DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.

DU BARRY WAS A LADY—Night club entertainment values again prove dubious source of screen farce, even in Technicolor.—M.

EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.

FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.

FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.

FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of false murder charge in sincere, but slow-moving melodrama.—M. Y.

FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.

FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

OLLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about farmer-trombonist in night club.—M. Y. C.

FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.

FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel of Spanish Revolution, following book with modulations to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.

FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.

FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN—Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.

FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.

FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama, which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.

GALS INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about gay bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.

GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.

GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington, with night club spies, and comic detective.—M. Y.

GHOSTS ON THE LOOSE—East Side Kids raid propaganda lair.—M. Y.

GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y.

GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.

GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public.—M. Y. C.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GOOD LUCK, MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard. Fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.

GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.

GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two girls who nearly marry wrong men.—M. Y.

GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion of man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.

HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.

HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.

HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey reforms, thanks to affection for horse and benevolent employer.—M. Y.

HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.

HEAVEN CAN WAIT—Don Ameche as modern Casanova in tricky, oversentimentalized story made amusing by the cynical wit of Ernst Lubitsch's direction.—M. Y.

HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.

HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.

HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.

HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.

HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.

HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.

HIT THE ICE—Abbott and Costello have ludicrous adventures with crooks, ending well in dazzling skiing.—M. Y. C.

HITLER'S MADMAN—Another version of end of Heydrich as result of activities of Czech underground.—M. Y.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.

HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.

HI'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HONEYMOON LODGE—Slender musical about estranged husband and wife who become reconciled through re-enactment of courtship.—M. Y.

HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.

I ESCAPED FROM THE GESTAPO—Forger discovers that men who helped him get out of prison are Nazi agents and turns them in.—M. Y.

I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.

IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.

IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by cliches and romantic interludes.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IT AIN'T HAY—Abbot and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

IT'S A GREAT LIFE—More Blondie and Dagwood adventures this time with horse.—M. Y. C.

JACARE—Camera record of expedition up Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.

JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.

JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.

KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slug down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.

KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist posthumously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.

KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.

KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.

KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.

LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama in sexy setting.—M.

LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.

LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film about adventures of Eighteenth Century Robin Hood.—M. Y.

LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.

LEATHER BURNERS—Hopalong Cassidy catches cattle rustlers again.—M. Y. C.

LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.

LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.

LEOPARD MAN—Morbid melodrama about man of twisted mentality who kills young women during spells of aberration. Almost continuously seeks to evoke sense of fear.—M.

LIFE OF SIMON BOLIVAR—Exhaustive and historically accurate Mexican film biography of liberator of Latin-American countries.—M. Y.

LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.

LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.

LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.

MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.

MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the fabulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.

MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter.

MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.

MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.

MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's.—M. Y.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful-businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.

NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in our war effort.—M. Y.

NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.

NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.

PETTICOAT LARCENY—Girl star of radio seeks local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.

PILOT NO. FIVE—Regenerated tool of corrupt politician pays debt to society by suicide bombing of Japanese in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.

PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.

PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

POWER OF PRESS—Well-meant but lurid melodrama about dangers of irresponsible journalism.—M. Y.

PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.

PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.

REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS — Technicolor documentary showing how U. S. forces are preparing to bomb Japanese out of Kiska. Handsome, instructive, inspiriting.—M. Y. C.

REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM PARADE—Low budget musical.—M. Y.

ROBIN HOOD OF THE RANGE—Homesteaders go through all that grief again combating the railroad that wants their land. Well-worn meller material.—M. Y. C.

SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.

SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.

SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.

SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.

SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.

SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused.—M. Y. C.

SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS — Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT — Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE — Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.

SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.

SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tour. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.

SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.

SPY TRAIN—Cheaply made, but fast pace helps melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents.—M. Y.

SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skillfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.

STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.

STORMY WEATHER—Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.

STRANGER FROM PECOS—Bandits get 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.

STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.

STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.

SUBMARINE BASE—Gangster, suspected of aiding Nazis, double-crosses them instead. Exciting Class B melodrama, well-played.—M. Y.

SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.

TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.

TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

TENTING TONIGHT IN THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.

THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—Rambling war melodrama presented as fictionalized background story of case of eight saboteurs captured about a year ago.—M. Y. C.

THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.

THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for handsome, stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.

THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.

THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Foreign correspondent and his neglected wife in thin but agreeable romantic farce of musical interest.—M. Y. C.

THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.

TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about lone British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.

TRAIL RIDERS—Range Busters, hog-tie outlaw leader who poses as vigilante.—M. Y. C.

TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TWO SENORITAS FROM CHICAGO—Fair backstage musical about three girls determined to get on stage.—M. Y.

TWO TICKETS FOR LONDON—Smooth and good, if slow-paced, melodrama about falsely accused fugitive.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.

UNDER SECRET ORDERS—British spy film dusted off with not very entertaining results.—M. Y.

VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER—Entertaining and absorbing Disney combination of cartoon and realistic photography to present Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky's argument for the consolidation of all U. S. air power under single separate command.—M. Y. C.

WATCH ON THE RHINE—Paul Lukas and Bette Davis in moving drama of couple devoted to the underground opposition to fascism.—M. Y. C.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with song.—M. Y. C.

WHAT'S BUZZIN' COUSIN?—Passable musical romance of radio entertainers.—M. Y. C.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.

WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. En-

YANKS AHOY—Two battling sergeants capture submarine in knockabout melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOUNGEST PROFESSION—Girl autograph hunter meets movie stars amusingly, and entangles parents in harmless but annoying gossip.—M. Y. C.

Scotty Welbourne, Warner Bros.

Bette Davis

In "Watch on the Rhine"

Recent Releases

BLACK HILLS EXPRESS—Regulation Western of Wells-Fargo days, with Don "Red" Barry, falsely accused of holding up the stage, uncovering the real culprit.—M. Y. C.

DESTROYER—Melodrama about dauntless sailor who won't let his mates give up when their ship appears to be seaworthy.—M. Y.

FRONTIER BADMEN—Texans of 1869 beat the beef trust in a rousing melodrama of the plains. Exceptionally good cast.—M. Y. C.

HEADIN' FOR GOD'S COUNTRY—Fifth columnists in the Aleutians find their plans defeated in a lively conventional melodrama.—M. Y.

PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chiller refilmed in Technicolor with care for the musical values, with Nelson Eddy. Several horrible scenes.—M. Y.

WAGON TRACKS WEST—Indian warfare, crooked Indian commissioner, rich grazing lands stirred together into a cracking Western, with Wild Bill Elliott restoring law and order.—M. Y. C.

Old Paper Bags Help Allied Landing Forces

Old paper bags, boxes, newspapers, and all types of wastepaper, especially brown papers and containers, are serving our troops abroad in the form of Victory containers, ammunition chests, and other military equipment. Every scrap of waste paper and waste basket accumulations you save will help send more supplies overseas, for waste paper is being made into weapons of war. Flatten out boxes, stack loose paper into neat bundles. To sell to a dealer, or to give your salvage to charitable or other organizations, call a collector at HANcock 0200. Outside Greater Boston, contact your local Salvage Committee.

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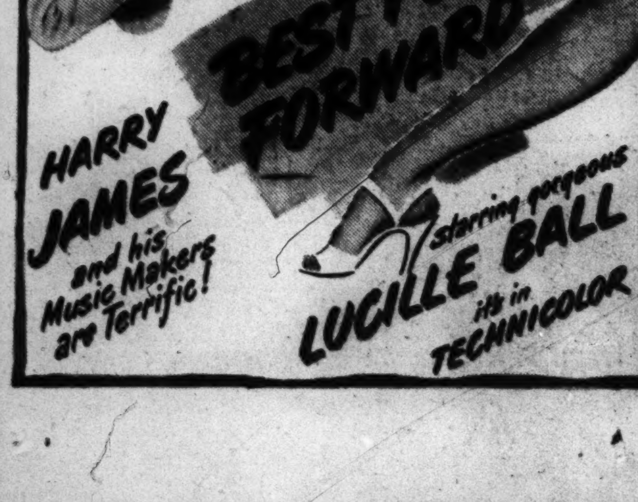

24-Hour Work Week

Brer Dahlberg

The postwar housing boom will become reality if houses are constructed with mass-production methods and paid for through a nation-wide loan business to spread the risk of default, and permit a low interest rate on housing loans, according to Mr. Dahlberg, Chicago building authority and President of Celotex Corporation. He also predicts a 24-hour work week, two homes for everyone (one for living, one for playing).

Bricker Departs To Join Governors

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker departed by plane on Aug. 24 for Wyoming and some fishing and politics.

In his party were Mrs. Bricker, Don Power, the Governor's secretary; Sam Keener, Salem, Ohio, industrialist and owner of the plane, and Mr. Keener's pilot.

At a ranch jointly owned by Mr. Keener, and former Gov. Nels Smith of Wyoming they will be joined by former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee; Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, Gov. John Vivian of Colorado "and others," Secretary Power said.

Earlier, when reporters asked Mr. Power if politics would be discussed, he replied:

"If there are no politics discussed, it is a long way to go to catch fish."

Two Homes for Everyone Predicted

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Houses for everyone at $2,500—houses constructed with mass production methods—houses paid for through a nation-wide loan business to spread the risk of default and permit as low as a 3 per cent interest rate.

These are the basic conditions laid down by Brer Dahlberg, building authority and President of the Celotex Corporation, for fulfillment of the "postwar housing dream" everyone is talking about.

"We have everything," Mr. Dahlberg said in an interview. "All we have to do is put the things together to make that postwar housing boom a reality.

Replaceability Stressed

"What we need is housing that will meet modern demands of cheapness, replaceability, and liveability," he continued. "There is no reason why we should build houses to last forever—the average American family doesn't need a house that long.

"Houses should be constructed to last a maximum of 20 years, with part of the monthly payments set aside toward paying the cost of a new house at the end of the 20 years. That way you would prevent slums, since the neighborhood would renew itself every 20 years."

In Mr. Dahlberg's view, the construction and real estate business, as conducted before the war, "are merely country cross road stores working at the retail level. They must be integrated.

"What we have to do is to get housing into mass production. What's the sense of building houses the same way they did in the middle ages when we have all the tools and productive capacity to build them in a truly modern way?

"Would the automobile have been as widespread as it is if the manufacturers had come to each buyer's shop or home, bought each individual part from another retailer, cut it to fit on the spot, then put it into the car?"

Quick Installations

In contrast, Mr. Dahlberg said he "can put a completely equipped furnace into a house in six minutes, a kitchen in almost as quickly—merely a matter of connecting a couple of pipes and a wire or two—so why can't we do the same with the rest of the house?"

"An oil-burning, warm-air furnace, large enough to heat a 4½ room house, is dropped under the floor in something less than six minutes," Mr. Dahlberg said. "Several companies have also developed extremely compact automatic heating units, large enough to heat an 8-room house in a cold climate such as Minneapolis has. One of these is small enough to be installed under the kitchen sink."

The kitchen, he said, can be built with all utility equipment in a single unit.

"This means having the sink, stove, refrigerator, dish washer, pressure cooker, cabinet space and storage bins all in a prefabricated unit. All the builders will have to do will be to slide it into the wall and connect a few pipes and wires."

Mr. Dahlberg, who speaks with a faintly rounded Swedish voice, knows his housing. He founded the Celotex Corporation, dealers in synthetic building materials made from bagasse, the sugar cane residue, and he is chairman of the board of Certainteed Corporation, a roofing concern.

24-Hour Work Week?

Among other things he predicted a 24-hour work week, two homes for everybody (one for living, one for playing) and workers living as much as 200 miles from their machines, using Helicopters as personal transportation.

"There are several things to be considered in relation to this housing problem," he continued.

"People have got to want houses—and I think we can agree they will after the war;

"The building industry as a whole must recognize modern methods of construction and distribution;

"The money lender must recognize that lending money on houses is not a hazard that merits seven, eight or 10 per cent interest. I should say three per cent would be the maximum interest rate—gross—allowable. The best security is the neighborhood itself, but through a mass loan policy the risk must be spread much as life insurance companies spread the risk of their liabilities.

"We must consider the impact of modern transportation. You watch—the Helicopter will sweep this country and we will have decentralized living. By that I mean people will not be tied to their machines; they can have a home for work and a home for play, and through the Helicopter can enjoy both no matter what the distance—even 200 miles away.

New Building Codes Urgued

"We must consider the impact of modern production. I predict a 24-hour work week after the war—with as much if not more production than we had in prewar times. Right now we can produce so much that this idea that man is tied so much to his machine that he must sleep and eat close to it—why, if that is to be our fate we might as well call it a day right now."

In outlining how the postwar housing boom can be achieved, he said, "It isn't the hours you work, it's what you produce that counts. Already, without taking into account the wonderful developments now in laboratories, we can produce more than enough for everyone, including homes.

"Virtually all the state building codes must be drastically modified to make this postwar housing boom possible. Some of the laws are idiotic. Why, do you know that Pennsylvania requires each house to have a cellar? Some places require basement walls a foot thick. That's medieval stuff."

In addition, he said, the loan and foreclosure laws must be simplified, and "we should have insured loans—Government insurance probably at first, but later private—so the losses to any one individual will not be overwhelming.

"The building industry also must be brought up to date. Unions must drop their featherbed rules. In fact, anything that impedes full production must go. And management must revise its purchasing and distribution."

Woman Appointed To Prison Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WETUMPKA, Ala.—As the first step toward placing women in exclusive charge of Julian Tutwiler State Prison, model penitentiary here for women, E. P. Russell, Prison Director, has announced the appointment of Miss Josie Barefield as Assistant Superintendent of the institution. A superintendent is to be appointed later. Miss Barefield is a former school teacher and NYA worker in Birmingham.

This action was taken after Director Russell had visited 11 prisons in various parts of the country to study management problems and after club women of Alabama had demanded that a woman be placed in charge of the new building. However, some of the inmates objected to being "bossed around" by members of their own sex and stoned the first woman guard out of the prison's onion patch.

Mr. Russell endeavored last winter to select a woman superintendent for the prison and the State Civil Service Board did select Miss Nell Farrar of Nashville, Tenn., for the job. However, she backed out when Tennessee prison officials raised her salary.

U. S.-Canada-Britain Form Committee On Pulp and Paper Use

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Establishment of a joint United States-Canada-United Kingdom committee to report on "the requirements and supplies, uses, production and distribution" of the pulp and paper industries in the three countries was announced by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.

The committee is jointly sponsored by the Combined Production and Resources Board and the Combined Raw Materials Board.

Charles E. Adams, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Air Reduction Company and U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company, and associated with a number of other corporations, was named chairman of the joint committee.

Canada is represented by Morris W. Wilson, President of the Royal Bank of Canada and director of a number of Canadian companies. Sir Clive Baillieu, British member of the Combined Raw Materials Board, will represent the United Kingdom.

Communal Feeding Viewed in Britain

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP) — Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, said Aug. 23 after five and a half weeks in Great Britain that she hoped the United States never would have to resort to communal feeding.

Under this system in Britain three-course meals are served to groups for about 22 cents each, she said, and it was necessary due to lack of food, fuel, and manpower. But Mrs. Whitehurst added:

"I hope that procedure is never necessary here. I would dislike seeing the American home further broken up by sending all members to the restaurants for food. In many homes meal time is the only opportunity for all members of the family to get together."

She recommended, on the basis of the British experience, that "if we are to place an additional one million women in industry without conscription," nursery schools, with trained workers, be set up to take care of children.

2,000th Army Transport Completed by Douglas

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 25 (AP)—The Army Aug. 24 let the Douglas Aircraft Company make a proud announcement—it has completed its 2,000th military cargo and troop transport plane.

Production of the twin-engined craft has increased so rapidly, said a company statement, that a day's output now equals a week's output of a few months ago.

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Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf 4 †	10	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¼
Adams Exp 1.15g	4	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
Adams-Millis ¾g	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ¾
Address-Mult 1	15	18	18	18	
Air Reduction 1a	2	42¾	42	42	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	76	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	8	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	9	23½	23	23	— ¼
Alleg Lud S 1.05g	4	26	25¾	26	+ ½
Al Chem & Dye 4½	1	149	149	149	+ ½
Allied Kid (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
Allied Mills 1¼g	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
Allied Strs (.60)	18	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	—2⅞
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	8	37⅛	36½	37	+ ½
Alpha P Cem 1¼g	5	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	
Am Airlines 1½xd	2	66½	66½	66½	+1
Am Brake Sh .65g	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅜
Am Bank N pf 3 †	20	58½	58½	58½	
Am Cable & Rad	12	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Am Can (3)	2	81⅛	81	81⅛	+ ⅞
Am Can pf (7) †	110	185	184½	184½	—1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	7	36	35¼	35½	+ ⅜
Am C&F pf 12½g	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ¼
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ch&C pf 5 †	20	115½	115½	115½	
Am Export L 1½g	9	27	27	27	+ ¼
Am & For Power	27	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Am&FP$7pf 3.32k	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	8	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
Am Ice	16	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅜
Am Ice pf (½e)	6	58	55	58	+4
Am Inv I pf 2½ †	20	45	45	45	+1
Am Locomotive	9	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
Am Loco pf 3½k	2	97	96¾	97	
Am M&Fdy .60g	1	14	14	14	
Am Ma & Met ½g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	50	121	121	121	—1
Am Pow & Light	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am P & L $6 pf	6	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅝
Am P & Lt $5 pf	9	37¼	37	37	+ ¼
Am Rad&St S .30g	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	5	13½	13⅜	13½	
Am R M pf 4½ †	250	65	64½	64½	
Am Ship Bld 2g †	10	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	5	39¼	39	39⅛	— ¼
Am St Fdrs 1½g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Am Snuff (1.80g)	1	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Am Stores (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Am Sugar Ref 1½e	2	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ¾
Am Sum Tob 1¼g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	155¼	155	155¼	+ ¼
Am Tobacco B (3a)	4	57¾	57¼	57¾	+ ½
Am Tob pf (6) †	50	145¼	145¼	145¼	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Am Viscose 1½g	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	
Am Water Works	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Am Wool pf (4k)	3	72	71½	72	+1¾
Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	32	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
Arm D pf cld Sep 1	3	111	111	111	
Arm D pf cld Se22	1	111½	111½	111½	
Anchor H pf 5 †	10	114½	114½	114½	
Armour Ill	16	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	2	67½	67	67½	+ ¼
Arnold Const (½)	1	9	9	9	
Assd Dry Gds ½g	1	13	13	13	
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	50	94½	94½	94½	+1
Atch T & SF 4½g	12	59	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	9	85¼	84⅝	85	— ¼
Atl Coast L 1½g	1	29	29	29	
Atl Refining .55g	2	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
Atl Refing pf 4 †	100	112	112	112	— ¾
Atlas Corp (½g)	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Atlas Pow 2¼g †	50	64¾	64¾	64¾	
Austin Nichols	8	7	6½	7	+ ⅝
Aust N pr A 2k †	190	71½	70½	71½	+1¼
Aviation Co (.10g)	27	4¼	4	4	
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾g	5	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
Balt & Ohio	12	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	5	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
Bangor & Ar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Bangor&A pf 5k †	20	51	51	51	+ ¼
Barker Bros (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Barber Asphalt	4	22¼	21¾	22	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	5	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Bath Iron Wks 3g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Beatrice Cream 1a	3	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅜
Beat Cr pf 5 †	10	107	107	107	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Beech Airc 1e	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	2	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+1
Benef In L (.60g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
Best Foods (.80g)	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½g	8	59	58¼	58½	+ ⅜
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	117	116½	117	+1
Black&Decker 1.60	3	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
Boeing Airpl (1g)	6	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+ ¼
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	46	46	46	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	30	47	47	47	
Bond Strs 1.30g	3	29	28¾	28¾	
Borden Co (.90g)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	33½	33	33½	+1
Boston & Maine	2	3½	3½	3½	
Brewing Corp (2)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅞
Bridgeport Br ¾g	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg(2)	3	26½	26	26	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	11/16	11/16	11/16	— ⅛
Brunswick-B ¾g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	116	116	116	
Budd Mfg	10	6⅛	6	6	
Budd M $5pf 5 †	50	52	51¾	52	+2
Budd Mfg pt †	30	103	103	103	+1⅝
Budd Wheel (¼g)	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Bur Add Mach .60	4	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Bush TB pf1½k †	20	35	35	35	+ ¼
Butler Bros (.45g)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Butler Bros pf 1½	3	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Butte Cop&Z ¼e	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson ¾g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
C					
Calif Pack (1½)	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ½
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	1	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy (¾g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	*3	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	16	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	107	107	107	
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	47	46½	46½	— ¼
Celanese Corp (1g)	2	36¾	36	36¾	+ ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	50	115½	115	115½	+ ½
Celanese pr pf 7 †	30	127	127	127	+ ¼
Celotex Corp (½)	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	50	19	19	19	
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
Cent RR NJ	4	11⅛	11	11	+ ½
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	340	52¾	52	52½	— ⅜
Champ P&F ¾g	1	20	20	20	
Ches & Ohio (3)	12	45⅛	45	45	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
Chi&E I A 1.59g	6	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Chi Grt West	23	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
ChiPT prpf 2½ †	70	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¾
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
Childs Co	26	2¾	2½	2½	
Chrysler Cp 2¼g	9	77¾	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
Clark Equip 2¼g	2	35	35	35	
Clev E I pf 4½ †	30	113½	113½	113½	—1
Climax Mol 1.20a	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅜
Cluett Peabody 1g	4	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
Coca-Cola (3)	3	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ½	16	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Col & South †	20	11	10½	11	+ ¾
Col & So 1pf †	110	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 2pf †	230	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+1⅜
Columb Br A .90g	1	21	21	21	+ ⅜
Colum G & E	13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	68½	68½	68½	— ½
Colum Pict pf 2¾	1	37	37	37	— ¼
Coml Credit (3)	1	39	39	39	+ ¼
Coml Invest Tr (3)	6	41¾	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
Coml Solvents .30g	17	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	72	¾	¾	¾	+ 1/16
Com & Sou pf (3k)	18	65⅜	64¾	65	+3
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	8	26½	26¼	26½	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	22½	22	22	
Consol Cigar 1¼e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+1¼
Con C pr pf 6½ †	80	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
Cons Coppermin	14	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	36	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
Cons Laundries	26	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee (1g)	19	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
Consm P pf 4½ †	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	
Cont Baking ⅛e	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Container Corp ¾g	5	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Cont Can (¾g)	3	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅜
Cont Motors (.45g)	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Cont Oil Del (1)	4	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛

Today's Sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day's sales 482,530
1943 volume to date 209,615,651
1942 volume to date 65,886,607

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Corn Exch 2.40 †	90	44½	44½	44½	— ½
Corn Prod (2.60)	6	60	59¾	60	
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Cornell-Dub El .60	6	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	9	19	18⅞	19	
Crane Co pf 5 †	200	108	108	108	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅞
Crosley Corp ½g	1	19	19	19	+ ½
Crown Cork&S ¼g	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	45	45	45	— ½
Crown Zeller (1)	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5 †	10	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ½
Crucible Stl (2e)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ½
Cuban-Am Sug ¼e	11	11⅜	11	11	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press (1½e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	—1¼
Curtis Publishing	46	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1g	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Curtis Wr A 1½g	11	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
Cutler-Ham ¾g	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
D					
Davison Chem (1g)	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
Decca Records (1)	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
Deere & Co (1g)	3	37¾	37½	37½	+ ½
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	3	13	13	13	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Det Edison .90g	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	50	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¾
Diam Match 1½	3	30⅛	30	30	
Diam Match pf1½	3	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ¾
Diam T Motor ½g	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¾
Dist Corp-S h2.22	5	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	50	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Doehler Die C 1½g	3	28	28	28	— ¼
DomeMines h1.20g	31	22¼	21½	21⅞	+ ½
Douglas Aircraft 5e	5	58½	58	58½	+ ⅞
Dow Chem (3)	1	140	140	140	+1
Dresser Mfg 1g	5	29½	28¾	29½	+ ¾
du Pont deN 3g	8	145½	145¼	145½	+ ½
du Pont pf 4½	2	129	129	129	— ½
DuqLight 1pf 5 †	1	119½	119½	119½	+ ⅛
E					
Eastern Air L	1	37	37	37	— ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
Eastman Kodak 5	1	158	158	158	— ⅞
Eaton Mfg (3) †	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ½
Edis Bros Strs .80	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½g	2	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
Elec Boat (½g)	4	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	2	69½	69	69½	+ ¾
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	4	74½	73½	74	+ ½
El Paso N G 2.40	1	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
Endicott-J pf 5 †	30	117	117	117	
Eng Pub Service	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	290	82¼	81½	81½	— ½
EngPS$5½pf5½ †	520	86	85½	85⅞	+1⅛
Eng PS $6 pf 6 †	90	90	90	90	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	3	½	½	½	
Erie RR (½g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ½
Erie RR ct ½g	20	12⅛	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Evans Products	9	12⅜	12	12	+ ⅜
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	5	25	24½	25	+ ¾
F					
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
Fed M Truck .20g	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Fed D Strs 1.40a	4	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	
Firest T&R 1¼g	6	39⅝	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	1	38	38	38	— ½
Flintkote ½g	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Flintkote pf4½ †	60	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¾
Florsh Sh A 1½g	2	26	26	26	
FollansbeeStl pf †	20	45	45	45	
Food Mach (1.40g)	1	47	47	47	+1
Fost Wheel pf 7 †	100	133½	132½	133½	+3
Francisco Sugar	5	10½	10½	10½	
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	34	34	34	+ ¼
G					
Gabriel Co (.20g)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gair (Robert) ¼e	19	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Gamewell 1½g †	180	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
Gar Wood Ind .35g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	4	41½	41¼	41½	+ ½
Gen Baking .45g	17	8⅛	8	8	
Gen Baking pf 8 †	20	149½	149½	149½	—1½
Gen Bronze .30g	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
Gen Cable	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cab'e A	3	12	12	12	— ¼
Gen Cb pf 5¼k †	20	84	84	84	
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	10	142	142	142	+2
Gen Elec (1.40)	17	37	36¾	36¾	
Gen Foods 1.20g	540	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	— ¼
Gen G & El A	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf †	20	100	100	100	+ ⅛
Gen Motors 1½g	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ½
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	129	129	129	
Gen Prec Eq ½g	6	20½	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .20g	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Ry Signal ½g	3	20	20	20	+ ¾
Gen Real&Util	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾g	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
Gen S C pf 4½k †	120	11	11	11	
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22½	22½	22½	
Gen T & Rub ½g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ½
Gillette Saf R ¼g	21	7½	7	7½	+ ⅜
Gillette S R pf 5	1	66½	66½	66½	
Gimbel Bros .30g	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅜
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	78¼	68¼	68¼	—1¾
Glidden Co (.60e)	7	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ¼
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	47½	47½	47½	
Gobel (Adolf)	10	1	1	1	
Gold&Stock T 6 †	10	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
Goodrich B F 1g	11	41½	41	41¼	+ ¾
Goodrich pf (5)	1	101	101	101	
Goodyear Tire 1½g	10	37¾	37¼	37½	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¾
Goth Hosiery (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
Goth Hos pf 7 †	20	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
Graham-Paige Mot	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Granby Con M .60	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Granite C S 1⅞g	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
Grant (WT) pf (1)	1	26	26	26	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	5	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
Gt West Sug 1½g	6	24	23¾	23¾	— ½
Gt West S pf 7 †	40	147	147	147	
Green (H L) (2a)	3	48	47½	48	
Greyhound Corp (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1g	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf †	20	131½	131½	131½	—2½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	12	7½	7¼	7⅜	
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Gulf Oil 1	12	48⅜	48⅛	48⅛	
H					
Hayes Mfg	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	110	104¾	104½	104¾	
Hercules Powd (1g)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	
Holly Sugar (1)	4	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
Homestake Mining	42	39⅞	38⅞	39⅜	+ ⅜
Houd-Hersh B ¼e	13	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
Houston L&P 3.60	2	62¾	62⅜	62¾	+ ¼
Houston Oil	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	3	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅜
Hudson Bay (h2)	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
Hudson Motor .10g	8	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	4	1½	1½	1½	
I					
Illinois Central	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Ill Central pf	1	28	28	28	
Inspirat C Cop ¾g	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
Interchem Cp 1.60	2	34	34	34	— ¼
Intrch Cp pf 6 †	50	113½	113½	113½	—1½
Interlake Iron ¼e	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Int Harvester (2)	4	68¼	67½	67½	— ¼
Int Harv pf (7) †	100	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞	+ ⅞
Int Hydro-Elec A	12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Int Miner&Ch ¾g	2	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
Int Mining	72	5¼	4⅞	5	
Int Nick Can (2)	74	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
Int Nick C pf 7 †	120	135	135	135	
Int Paper	14	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
Int Pap pf (5)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
Int Ry Cen Am	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Int Ry pf 1¼k †	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ¾
Int Salt (1g)	2	44	44	44	+ ½
Int Silver (2¼g)	3	45	45	45	
Int Tel & Tel	41	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Interst Dept S ¾g	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
J					
Jewel Tea (1)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
Johns-Manv 1½g	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
Jones & L Stl (2)	21	22½	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl pf B 5	4	70⅜	69⅝	70	
K					
Kaufmann D .35g	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Kaufmann pf 5 †	1	102	102	102	— ½
Kennecott C 1¾g	27	31⅜	31	31¼	+ ¼
Kimberly-Clark 1a	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	49.1	Prev. day	48.9
Month ago	50.5	Year ago	36.9
1943 high	53.3	1942 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Kinney (GR) Co	1	5	5	5	
Kinney$5pf4½k †	180	56	53¾	56	+3
Kresge (SS) ¾g	2	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	30½	30½	30½	
Kroger Grocery (2)	3	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
L					
Laclede Gas †	10	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Lambert Co (1½)	4	24	24	24	— ⅛
Lane Bryant (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	
Lehigh Port C 1½	1	25	25	25	
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1½	1½	1½	
Leh Val RR (1a)	4	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Lehman Corp 1a	1	28½	28½	28½	
Lerner Stores (2)	1	33	33	33	
Lib-O-F Glass ¾g	*3	39	38½	38½	+ ½
Libby McN&L .45g	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	68	68	68	
Liggett&My B (3)	1	69⅝	69⅝	69½	— ⅛
Lima Locomo 1g	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Link-Belt (2)	8	37¾	35	35	—3
Lockheed Airc (1g)	7	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	14	58½	57⅞	58½	+ ¾
Lone Star Cem (3)	3	46	46	46	+ ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Loose-Wil Biscuit 1	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
Lorillard (P) ¾g	3	19	18¾	18¾	
Lorillard P pf 7 †	10	156	156	156	
M					
Mack Trucks (1g)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅜
Macy (R H) (2)	2	28¼	28	28	
Manati Sugar	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Marine Mid (.16g)	32	1⅝	1½	1½	
MarktStRy pr pf †	40	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Marshall Field .80	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½g	3	16⅜	16½	16½	
Martin-Parry	1	5¼	5	5¼	+ ½
Masonite Corp 1a	3	37½	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
May Dept Strs (3)	1	54	54	54	+ ½
Maytag Co	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
McCall Corp 1.40	3	21⅜	20½	20½	— ½
McCrory Stores 1	1	15	15	15	
McGraw Elec (1)	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
McIntyre P h2.22a	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
McKess & Rob (1)	14	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ¾
McK&Rob pf5¼ †	430	115½	112	112	—3½
McLellan St .40g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Mead Corp (.45g)	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
Mead Corp pf 6 †	20	84	84	84	—1
Mengel Co (¼e)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Mengel 5pf 2½ †	60	38	38	38	
Mesta Mach 2½g	2	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
Miami Copper ¼g	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	9	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅜
Minn-Honey Reg 2	3	66¾	66	66	+2¼
Minn-H pf B 4 †	10	109	109	109	+2
Minn-Moline	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
Mo-Kan-Texas	4	2	2	2	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	12	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ¼
Mohawk Carpet (2)	3	27½	27	27	
Montgom Ward (2)	6	47¼	46⅞	47¼	+1
Morris & Essex †	10	20⅜	19¾	19¾	
Motor Products ½g	1	14	14	14	+ ½
Motor Wheel .60g	1	16	16	16	— ¼
Mueller Brass .80g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Mullins Mfg B	2	5	5	5	+ ¼
Mullins Mfg pf7 †	190	75	74½	75	+3
Murray Corp ¼g	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
N					
Nabco Liquid	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Nash-Kelvinator ¼e	14	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Nash C&StL 1g †	60	31	31	31	+ ½
Nat Acme (1½g)	7	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit 1.20	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Nat Can	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	6	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod .80	6	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Dept Strs ½)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	4	31½	30⅞	31½	+ ⅝
Nat En & Stpg ⅞g	7	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ½
Nat Gypsum ¼e	12	9	8¾	9	
Nat Gyps pf4½ †	10	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	
Nat Lead (½)	8	17½	17¼	17⅜	
Nat Lead pfA7 †	10	175	175	175	
NatMal&StlC ¾g	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Nat Pow & Lt	7	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
Natl Steel (3)	7	57¾	57¼	57½	+ ¼
Nat Supply	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Nat S$5½pf5½†	30	69¾	69½	69¾	+1⅛
Nat Sup $2 pf 1k	2	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
Natomas Company	14	9¼	9	9	+ ¼
Nehi Corp ¾g	21	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Newmont M 1½g	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
Newport Ind .60g	15	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Newp N Ship 1½g	14	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
NY Cent RR 1½g	37	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
NY Chi&StL	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
NY Chi&StL pf	9	59¾	59¼	59½	+ ½
NY & Harlem 5 †	30	121½	121½	121½	— ½
NY Lack&W †	40	43	42	43	+1
NY NH&H	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
NY NH&H pf	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
NY Ont&West	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
NY Shipbuild 1½g	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Norf&Westn 10 †	70	180	179¼	180	+ ¾
Norf&West pf4 †	130	117¾	117½	117½	— ½
No Am Avia (1e)	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	
No Amer Co .96f	30	16¼	16	16	
Northern Pac 1g	24	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	
Northwest Airl ½g	1	20	20	20	
Nor T&R pf3½ †	20	40	40	40	
Norw Pharm .30g	1	12	12	12	— ½
O					
Ohio Oil (¼g)	12	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ½
Oliver Farm Eq 1g	3	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
Omnibus Corp	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Omnibus C pf 8 †	10	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Oppenheim C .80g	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
Otis Elevator .65g	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
P					
Pac Coast †	50	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Pac Coast 1pf †	60	50	50	50	—2½
Pac Coast 2pf †	50	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Pac Gas&Elec (2)	3	29½	29¼	29¼	
Pac Mills 1½g	6	24½	24	24½	+ ½
Pac Tin Cons	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Packard Mot .10g	26	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Pan Am Airways1e	17	36¼	35⅜	35⅜	+ ¼
PanhEPLpf5.60 †	120	110¼	109¾	109¾	— ⅜
Path P&R (.10g)	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Para Cos pf 4 †	20	101	101	101	
Param Pict 1.20	26	25⅜	25	25½	+ ½
Park Utah Con M	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Parke Davis .90g	4	29¼	29	29	
Parker Rust 1½g	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
Parmelee Transport	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Patino Mines (2g)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Penney (JC) 3	3	99	98½	99	+ ¾
Penn Cent Airl	6	16⅝	16	16½	+ ¼
Penn RR (1g)	15	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
Peoples Drug (1g)	2	24	24	24	
Peo G&L&C (4)	1	57	57	57	+1
Pepsi-Cola (1g)	45	52⅛	50¾	50¾	— ⅝
Petrol Corp .20g	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Phelps Dodge 1.60	4	23½	23	23¼	+ ¼
Phila Co 6pf 6 †	290	88½	88	88½	+ ⅞
Phila Co 6pf 3 †	210	49	48½	49	+ ¼
Phila Elec wd .30g	24	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
Philco Corp .55g	4	22¾	22¼	22¼	
Philip Morris 3e	1	82½	82½	82½	+1
Philip M pf4¼ †	10	111	111	111	
Phillips Pet (2)	14	47½	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
Pitts Coal pf 1k	5	48½	48	48½	+1½
Pitt Forgings ¾g	2	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
Pitt Ft W 7 †	1	161½	161½	161½	
Pitt Scr&B .20g	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Pitt St 5pf †	190	44	43¼	43½	
Pittston Co	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅝
Pitts pf A 5 †	360	60	59½	60	+ ½
Pittston pf B †	10	44	44	44	
Plymouth Oil ½g	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Poor & Co B	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅜
Postal Tel pf	4	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Pressed St Car¼g	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
Procter&Gam (2)	4	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
Procter&G pf5 †	10	120	120	120	+ ¾
Pub Svc NJ ¾g	14	15	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
Pub Svc NJ wd †	540	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	
Pub S NJ8pf8 †	120	127½	127	127½	+ ¾
Pub S NJ 7pf 7 †	50	112	112	112	— ¼
Pub S NJ 6pf 6 †	120	102⅞	102½	102¾	+ ⅛
Pub S NJ5pf5 †	180	90½	89¾	90½	+ ¼
P S E&G pf 5 †	10	121½	121½	121½	
Pullman (1½g)	9	33⅝	33	33⅜	+ ¾
Pure Oil (½e)	14	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Pure Oil 5pf (5)	6	106	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
Purity Bak (¾g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Radio C of A .20g	58	9½	9¼	9¼	
Radio pf (3½)	3	69½	69	69½	— ¼
Radio-Keith-Orph	23	8⅛	8	8	
Radio-K-O pf23 †	180	88	88	88	+1
Rayonier Inc ¾g	11	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Real Silk Hosiery	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Reliable Stores ½	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Remng Rand 1g	2	16	16	16	+ ⅜
R & Saratoga 8 †	100	54½	54½	54½	— ½
Reo Motors (¼e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Republic Steel ¾g	18	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Rev Cop & Brass	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
Reynolds Mtls ¼g	4	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Reyn M pf 5½ †	20	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ¼
Reynolds Spr ¼g	4	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Reynolds T B 1.40	4	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
Richfield Oil (½e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
Ruberoid (.30g)	2	27	26½	27	+ ⅞
Rustless I&S (.60)	3	15	15	15	+ ¼
Rustl&Spf2½ †	50	49	48½	49	+ ⅛
S					
Safeway Stores (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	
Safe St 5pf 5 †	40	113	113	113	
St L Southwest †	50	5	5	5	
Savage Arms ¾g	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Schenley Dis 1½g	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Seaboard Air Line	27	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
Sears Roebuck (3)	8	83¾	83⅜	83½	+ ¼
Sharp&Dohme ¼g	10	14	14	14	
ShellUnionOil .40g	2	25¾	25¼	25¾	+1¼
Sil King Coal .30g	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Simmons Co (¼g)	5	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
Sinclair Oil ½)	32	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ¾
Sloss-Shef new †	50	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	— ⅛
Smith (AO) Cp ½g	1	32	32	32	— ½
Socony-Vacuum ½	28	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
So Am G&P (.10g)	36	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
So P RicoSug 1½g	3	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Sou Cal Edis 1½	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Sou Nat Gas (1)	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Southern Pac 1g	39	26⅝	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Southern Ry (2g)	13	22½	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
South Ry pf 3¾g	4	42¼	41½	41½	— ⅛
SparksWithing¼g	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
Sperry Corp (¾g)	9	26¾	25¾	26¼	+ ⅛
Spicer Mfg 2½g	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Spiegel Inc	9	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
Spiegel pf 4½ †	60	52½	52	52	— ¼
Square D Co 1g	2	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Stand Brands .10g	26	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Stand Gas & El	7	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Stc G&E $4 pf	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Std G&E $7 pr pf	4	32	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Stand O Cal 1.35g	14	37¾	37½	37½	+ ¼
Stand Oil Ind (1a)	9	35½	35½	35½	
Stand Oil NJ 1a	19	56⅞	56½	56¾	
Stand Oil Ohio 1½	3	41	41	41	— ¼
Stand Steel Sprg	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
Sterling Drug 2¼g	3	61	60½	61	+ ⅛
Stokely Bros	2	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ¼
Stone&Webster¼e	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
Studebaker Cp ¼g	24	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Sun Oil (1)	*3	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	+ ⅛
SunO pf A 4½ †	2	129	129	129	+ ½
Sunshine Mng .35g	4	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Superior Oil .05e	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Sup Oil Cal 1½g	1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅜
Superior Stl 1.20	2	26	26	26	
Swift & Co 1.20a	1	26¼	26	26¼	
Swift Intl (2)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Sylvan El Prod ¾g	10	32½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Syming-Gould ¼g	8	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
T					
Telautograph	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Tenn Corp ½g	4	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ½
Texas Co 2	3	50	50	50	+ ¼
Texas Gulf Sulph 2	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
Texas Gulf P .20g	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅜
Tex Pac C&O .40	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Tex Pac L Tr .10e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Thatcher Mfg	1	10	10	10	+ ⅜
Thermoid Co .40	4	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Third Ave Tran	2	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
Thompson JR .80g	1	14½	14½	14½	
Thompson-Starrett	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Thompson-Star pf	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
Tide Wat A Oil .60	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
TideWat pf4½ †	230	100½	99¾	100¼	— ¼
Tim-D Axle 1¼g	5	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅜
Timken R Br 1½g	3	45⅞	45½	45⅞	+ ⅛
Transamerica (½)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Trans & West Air	7	21	20½	20¾	+ ¾
Tri-Cont Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Truax-Traer .60g	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
Twent C-Fox (1g)	7	21¾	21½	21½	
Twent C-F pf 1½	2	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅜
Twin Coach ¼e	7	9⅝	9½	9½	
T C RT pf3½k †	80	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
U					
Underwood-E'll 1g	3	54¼	54	54¼	—1
Union Bag&Pap	17	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
UnionCarbide 2¼g	5	82	81⅜	81⅜	— ⅜
Union El pf 4½ †	20	112½	112½	112½	— ½
Union Oil Cal (1)	14	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Union Pacific (6)	3	97⅞	97½	97½	
Union Pac pf 4	3	93	92½	93	+ ½
Unit Air Lines ½g	14	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ½
Unit Aircraft 1½g	7	30¾	30½	30⅝	
Unit Airc pf 5	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
Unit Corp	71	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Unit Corp pf 1k	18	29⅝	29½	29¾	+ ⅜
Unit Drug	10	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Unit Dyewood	6	7½	6⅞	7½	+1¼
Unit Dye pf †	20	59½	59	59½	+ ½
Unit Fruit 1¾g	4	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Unit Gas Imp .20a	62	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Unit Gas ImEDist	393	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Unit Mer&Mfr 1a	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Unit Paperbd ½e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
US & For Sec	2	9	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
US & For S pf6 †	50	92	92	92	— ⅜
US Freight ½g	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
US Gypsum pf7 †	10	177½	177½	177½	—2
US Hoffman Ma½e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
US Leather	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅜
US Lines	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
US Pipe&Fdry (2)	2	32	32	32	
US Lines pf .70	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
US Play Cd (2a)	2	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
US Real & Imp	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
US Rubber ½g	10	41⅞	41½	41½	+ ⅛
US Rubber 1 pf 6g	4	127½	126½	127½	+1½
U S Sm R&M 2½g	7	53½	52½	53	+ ¾
US Steel (3g)	29	51⅞	51½	51½	— ¼
US Steel pf 7	4	119⅞	119½	119⅞	+ ⅜
Utd Stores A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Univ Leaf Tob 4 †	80	68	67¾	67¾	— ¼
Univ Lab	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Univ Lab pf2½ †	20	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
V					
Van Norm M T ¾g	6	10¼	10	10	— ½
Vanadium Cp (½g)	2	19¾	19½	19½	
Va Caro Chem	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Va-C Chem 6pf 3k	3	48¾	47½	48¾	+ ¾
Virgin Ry pf 1½	1	34½	34½	34½	
Vulcan Detin 6 †	10	104½	104½	104½	—3½
W					
Wabash RR pf4½g	3	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
Waldorf Sys (1)	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Walgreen Co 1.60	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
Walker H G&W h4	2	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
Walworth Co .30g	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Ward Baking A	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Ward Baking B	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Ward Bak pf1.40k	1	41	41	41	+1
Warner Bros Pict	32	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
Warren Fdy&P½g	1	25	25	25	—1½
Waukesha Motor 1	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Wash Gas Lt 1½	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
Webster Eisenlohr	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	
West Ind Sug ½g	11	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
West P El 6pf6 †	100	86	85½	85½	—1⅛
West P El 7pf7 †	1	96	96	96	
West Pen E A7 †	50	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
West P P pf4½ †	20	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ½
W Va Pulp&P ¾g	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	
West Auto Sup 1	17	28¼	27¼	28¼	+ ⅞
West Maryland	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
West Maryland 2pf	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
West Union Tel 1g	3	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ¼
Westing Air B ¾g	4	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
West El&Mfg (3g)	4	92⅜	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅛
West Ch pf 4½ †	20	111	111	111	
Wheeling Steel ½g	3	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅞
White Motor ½g	6	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
White Rk M Sp	40	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Wh SM pf1½k †	100	71	71	71	+1
Willys-Overland	7	7⅛	7	7	
Willys-Overland pf	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Wilson & Co	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Wilson $6 pf 4½k	2	78	78	78	
Wilson-Jones ¾g	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
Woolw'h FW 1.60	2	38⅜	38¼	38¼	
Worthington P&M	3	19½	18¾	18¾	— ¾
WP&M pr pf 4½	2	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
Wright Aero 8e †	40	88	88	88	
Y					
Yale & Towne .60	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
Yellow Tr&C ¾g	23	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Yellow Tr pf7 †	10	137	137	137	+3⅞
Young Spg & W 1g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
Youngst S&T 1½g	7	35	35	35	+ ⅜
Yn S&T pf 5½ †	50	95	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
Youngst Stl Dr½g	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Z					
Zenith Radio 1g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Zonite Prod .10g	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	

Stocks Steady; Leaders Show Moderate Gain

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Rubber, motor, rail and steel shares enjoyed what buoyancy there was in the stock market today, and even they at times eased from their best levels.

Dealings in the cases of many of the usually prominent issues were scant. For the full session volume ran around 450,000 shares.

Prices were mixed at the start, improved slightly toward noon and a majority of leaders held fractional gains near the close but the upward tendency failed to attract much backing.

There was little market reaction to President Roosevelt's speech from Ottawa, an aftermath of the Quebec conferences, and war news generally offered small guidance for commitments either way.

Ahead most of the time were Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, New York Central, Goodrich, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, General Motors, Chrysler, Bethlehem, Youngstown, du Pont, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Consolidated Edison, General Electric, Anaconda and Kennecott.

Supported in the curb were Cities Service, Sunray Oil, Colonial Airlines, Cuban Atlantic Sugar and Pioneer Gold. Utah Power & Light preferred slipped badly after directors took no action on dividends.

Cotton futures in late trades were up 15 to 25 cents a bale. Wheat at Chicago closed ¼ cent a bushel lower to ⅛ cent higher.

Bonds in Spotty Recovery

The bond market made a spotty recovery today with rails the most active and buoyant group at the start of the final hour.

Up fractions to around a point were some issues of the Rock Island, St. Paul, Illinois Central, Rio Grande Western and Central of New Jersey.

Several loans of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway were bid up moderately along with Southern Pacific 4½s, Pittsburgh Steel 4½s, Peoria & Eastern income 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, New Haven 6s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Michigan Central 4½s.

New York Telephone 3¼s sold at 111¼, a new high and several other investment-rated bonds turned over. Among them were Long Island Railroad 4s, Consumers Power 3½s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Cincinnati Gas & Electric 3¼s and Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania 5s. U. S. Governments were quiet and steady on the stock exchange and in outside markets.

Australia 5s, Canada 2½s and Cuba 4½s were among foreign dollar issues improving.

Westinghouse War Production Sets New Peak in July

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. announced production of war materials in July set a new peak in the company's history at more than $65,000,000. The previous high dollar value of shipments was $63,200,000 in April.

"Practically all divisions of the company are operating at full capacity," A. W. Robertson, chairman, said. "Westinghouse has not experienced any serious material or labor shortage."

Unfilled orders at the end of July amounted to $940,000,000, compared with a peak backlog of $987,000,000 at the end of last March. Employment set a new high in July at 105,000 workers.

Rail Shipments Of Cement Curbed

Washington (AP) — Restrictions on rail shipment of Portland cement in lots of more than 20,000 pounds have been ordered by the War Production Board to conserve railway freight-car space now needed for movement of grain and other essential commodities.

The order establishes 90 shipping zones. All shipments outside a zone by any supplier within its limits must first obtain a prior certificate of authority from WPB. The order becomes effective Sept. 24.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Aug. 25

Europe†	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$8.24
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	‡
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2510	.2510	.7187
Brasil—cruzeiro†‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso¶	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9075	.9075	1.690
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‡Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Mahogany Margin Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—Requirements for war-use mahogany during the remainder of 1943 will be met by a safe margin unless unforeseen shipping and weather conditions interfere, the War Production Board has been informed by the industry's advisory committee.

June Construction Declines

WASHINGTON (AP)—Construction activity in the United States declined to $710,200,000 during June, the War Production Board announced. The agency said the decline was "virtually as scheduled." Construction was one per cent below May and a 43 per cent drop from the $1,244,047,000 total in the corresponding month of last year.

Sale of Small Scales Simplified

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has simplified the distribution of small scales used by farmers, particularly those in cotton areas. Hereafter such scales having a retail price list of $5 or less may be sold to retailers without a priority rating in lots totaling less than $50.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
13 2½s 69-64	100.5	100.5	100.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
22 Alleg 5s 49	96¾	95	95
6 Alleg 5s 50	99	98¾	99
2 Alleg inc 5s 50	87½	87½	87½
117 Am&FP 5s 2030	91⅝	91	91
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅛	109	109
13 Am T&T 3s 56	114¼	114⅛	114⅛
2 Am Tob 3s 62	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Ang C N deb 67	72	72	72
1 Ann Arb 4s 95	66	66	66
21 Arm Del deb 7s 78	109⅜	109¼	109¼
8 ATSF 4s 95	118⅞	118⅝	118⅞
4 ACL clt 4s 52	80	79⅞	80
5 ACL 4½s 64	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜
7 B&O 1st m 48	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
10 B&O 95 A	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜
2 B&O 95 C	43	43	43
12 B&O 2000 D	38⅛	38	38
15 B&O 96 F	38	38	38
54 B&O cv 60	29	28⅝	28⅞
14 B&O 4s 48	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
4 B&O SW 50	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝
35 BellPa 5s60C	131	130⅞	131
1 BostMe 4½s70	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 BostMe 4s60	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
3 BrkUG 5s60	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 BufR&P 57st	43	43	43
8 Can P 4½s60	100	100	100
1 Can P 4s perp	87	87	87
2 Celan 3½s62	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
13 Cen G 5s59C	14½	14	14½
5 Cen G cn5s45	37⅜	37¼	37¼
3 CenNYP 3¾s62	107	107	107
12 CenPac 5s60	65⅝	65⅜	65⅜
12 CenP 1st 4s49	96⅛	95⅞	95⅞
5 CRRBGa 5s43	68	68	68
7 CRRNJ 5s87	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜
1 Cer-td 5½s48	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
16 C&O 3½s96D	106⅝	106½	106½
40 Chi&A 3s49	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛
7 CB&Q 5s71A	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
7 CB&Q 4½s77	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜
6 CB&Q g 4s58	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2 CB&Q 4sIll49	102	102	102
2 CB&Q 3½sIll49	100	100	100
2 CGW 4½s2038	47	47¼	47¼
101 CMSPP 5s75	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
115 CMSPP 5s2000	12⅝	12½	12⅝
2 CMSP 4½s89C	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
2 CMSP g 4s89	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
9 C&NW 5s2037	43½	43½	43½
3 C&NW 4s87	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜
15 CRIP 4½s52A	33	32⅞	32⅞
28 CRI&P 4s88	51⅜	51	51⅜
30 CRIP r 4s34	29⅛	29	29⅛
13 CCCSL 4½s77	55⅝	55½	55½
14 Cl UT 5s73	78⅝	78	78
15 Cl UT 4½s77	71	71	71
17 Col S 4s80	46⅛	46	46⅛
3 ColG 5s52May	103	102⅞	103
3 Col G 5s 61	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
10 Com Ed 3½s58	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
5 Con Oil 3½s51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 ConsP 3½s70	111	111¼	111¼
5 Cruc Stl 3¼s 55	98	98	98
2 Cuba N 5½s42r	38	38	38
5 Day PL 3s70	107½	107½	107½
18 Del&H r4s43	70¼	69⅞	69⅞
10 D&RG 4s36	34½	34¼	34¼
1 DRGW 5s55a	7	7	7
16 D&RGW 5s78	30⅛	29¾	30⅛
8 Duq Lt 3½s65	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Erie 4½s 2015	61	61	61
16 Erie 4s 95	90⅛	90	90
3 Firest T R s3 61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 Fla E C 5s 74	33⅛	33	33
2 Gen Stl C 3½s 49	102	102	102
18 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	99	98⅝	98⅞
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
44 Hud C 5s 63A	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
4 H&M r 5s 57	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
6 H&M inc 5s 57	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜
4 I C 4s 52	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
2 I C 4s 53	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
2 I C 4 4s 55	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
14 I C 4½s 66	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
36 I C C S L 5s 63A	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛
2 I C C S L 4½s 63	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
3 Int G N 5s 52	19	19	19
15 IntGN1st6s52	43	42⅞	43
10 Int-HE 6s44	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
1 Int Pap 5s47	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 IntT&T 4½s52	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
11 IntT&T 5s55	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1 KCFtS 4s36	86	86	86
6 KC Sou 5s50	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
5 Lac G 5½s53	98	98	98
12 LautN inc75	71	71	71
2 LehVHT 5s54	54	53½	54
8 LehV 5s2003	41⅛	41	41⅛
5 LehV 4½s2003	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
8 LehV 4s 2003	33	32⅝	33
2 L Isl r 4s49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Lou&A 5s69	92	91⅞	92
12 L&N 4½s2003	103	102⅝	103
2 MSPSSM g5s38	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
13 MSPSSM c4s38	26	25⅝	26
25 M-K-T 5s62A	37⅝	37	37½
24 M-K-T aj 5s67	28	27⅜	27⅜
6 M-K-T 1st4s90	49	48⅝	49
49 Mo P 5¼s49	11⅛	11	11⅛
17 Mo P 5s65A	51⅛	51	51⅛
86 MoP 5s77F	51⅛	51	51⅛
24 MoP 5s78G	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛
9 MoP 5s80H	51⅛	51	51⅛
20 MoP 5s81I	51⅛	51	51⅛
21 MoP g4s75	21	21	21
2 NWPP6s65	113	113	113
2 MontP 3⅞s66	107	107	107
11 Mor&E 4½s55	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
5 Mor&E 3½s 2000	46	46	46
17 NatDai 3½s60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Nat Dist 3½s49	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
19 NOPS 5s 55B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 NO Term 4s 53	95	95	95
10 NOTM 5½s 54	71	71	71
22 NYC r 5s 2013	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
18 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53⅛	53	53⅛
9 NYC cn 4s 98	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝
4 NYC cv 3½s 52	81⅞	81⅛	81⅞
5 NYC HR 3½s 97	83⅝	83⅛	83½
9 NY CH SL 5½s 74	90⅛	90	90⅛
17 NY CH SL 4½s 78	80	79⅛	79⅞
6 NY Edis 3⅛s 65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
18 NYNH&H 6s 48	47	46⅛	46⅞
20 NYNH&H 4½s 67	43	42⅞	42⅞
6 NYNH&H 4s 55	41	40⅞	41
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	40½	40½	40½
2 NYOW r 4s 92	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 NY Stm 3½s 63	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Norf S 5s 2014	38⅜	38	38
2 Norf S 4½s 98	82½	82½	82½
10 Norf W 4s 96	132⅛	132	132⅛
22 NorP 6s2047	79⅛	79	79
4 NorP 4½s2047	59½	59½	59½
7 NorP 4s97	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
22 Nor P 3s2047	56⅜	56	56
4 Otis St 4½s62	104½	104¼	104½
1 PG&E 3⅜s61	111⅛	111⅛	111
16 PG&E 4s64	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
12 Pen P&L 4½s74	107	106⅞	107
3 PenP&L 3½s69	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Pen RR g 5s68	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
6 PenRR g 4½s65	109⅝	109¼	109¼

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
24 PenRR 4½s70	98⅛	98	98⅛
15 PenRR g 4½s81	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8 PenRR 3⅜s70	97	96⅞	96⅞
1 PenRR 3 s 52	98	98	98
1 PereM 4½s80	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
2 PhelpD 3½s52	108	108	108
6 PhilE 3½s67	112⅛	112	112
25 Ph R C I 4s 49	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Phil Pet 1⅞s 51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11 Portl G E 4½s 60	99⅛	99	99
4 Pr Stl C 5s 51	100	100	100
5 Rdg 4½s 97 A	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
35 Rem R 3½s 56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Rep Stl 4½s 61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 StL SF 5s 50 B	34	34	34
92 StLSF 4½s 78	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞
30 StLSF 4s 50 A	31⅛	31	31⅛
10 St L S W rf 5s 90	42	42	42
16 SeaAL cdn45	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
4 SeaAL 6s45ct	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
10 SeaAL rf4s59	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
7 SkellyO 3s50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 SBT&T 3s79	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
14 SoPac 4½s68	63⅛	63	63
11 SoPac 4½s81	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛
18 SoPac 4½s69	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
9 SoPac rf4s55	88	87⅞	88
1 SoPac clt4s49	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
52 SoPac 3¾s46	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
18 SoPac 4½s Or77	65	64⅞	65
2 SoPSFT 4s50	98	98	98
14 SouRy 6½s56	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 SouRy g6s56	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
8 SouRy cn5s94	106⅛	106	106
1 StdONJ 3s61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 TexCorp 3s65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 T&P 5s79C	83	83	83
118 ThAve 5s60	34	33	34
3 UnOilCal 3s67	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 UnOilCal 3s59	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
21 UnPac1st4s47	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 UnC-WS 5s 32	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
10 Va Ry 3⅞s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
10 Wab 4¼s 91	47	46⅞	47
2 Walwrth 4s 55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6 W Sh 4s 2361	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
6 W Md 4s 52	91⅛	91	91
3 W Pac 1st 5s 46	63	63	63
5 WPac 5s 46 asd	63	63	63
11 WestUn 5s 51	100	99⅞	100
26 West Un 5s 60	97⅞	97	97⅞
4 West Un 4½s 50	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
7 WhStl 3½s 66	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
52 Wis Cen 4s 49	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
5 Wis C 4s SD 63	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
8 Youngs S T 3½s 60	101	101	101

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Arg 4½s48	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
21 Australia 5s55	94⅛	94	94
1 BuenA4½sAu76	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
1 Chile 6sJan61a	20	20	20
1 Cuba 5½s45	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛
1 Cuba 4½s77	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 Denmk 6s42	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
5 Denmk 4½s62	62	62	62
4 Mex 4s40asd54	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10 Norway 4s 65	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
10 Oslo 4½s55	81⅛	81⅛	81
16 RiodeJ 8s46	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
4 RiodeJ 6½s 53	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
1 Rio G do S 6s 68	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
2 Serbs C S 7s 62	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1700 Ur aj 3⅞s4s4¼s 79	69⅛	69	69⅛

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 2,998,000; previous day, 3,066,000; week ago, 5,937,500; year ago, 6,701,200; two years ago, 8,439,150; Jan. 1 to date, 2,422,837,725; year ago, 1,362,779,100; two years ago, 1,415,866,675.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1600	Airc Access (¼e)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
100	Air-WayElAp (.20g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Allied Prod (2)	25½	25½	25½
150	Alum Ltd (h8a)	91½	91⅛	91½
600	Alum Co Am (3g)	105¼	105	105
60	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111¾	111¾	111¾
100	Am Capital A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Am Capital B	¼	¼	¼
50	Am CP&LA (¾g)	34½	34½	34½
300	Am Cit P&LB	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	41⅛	41	41
2700	Am&FgnP war	1	1	1
500	Am G&El (1.60)	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛
300	Am Gen (.15g)	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Am Laun Mch (1¼g)	26½	26½	26½
600	Am Lt&T (1.20)	18¼	18⅛	18¼
200	Am Meter (½g)	23⅞	23½	23½
300	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Am Superpow pf	13⅜	13¼	13½
200	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Ark Nat Gas A	4	4	4
500	Ark N Gas pf (.70)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	6	6	6
200	Automat Prod (½g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Avery & S pf (1½)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1000	Babcock&Wil (½g)	21⅞	21½	21⅞
500	Baldwin Loco war	4⅞	4½	4⅞
200	Barium Sta Stl	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Basic Refract (.30g)	5¼	5¼	5
30	Bell Tel Can (h8)	131	131	131
300	Berk & Gay Furn	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Blue Ridge	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
200	Blumenthal (S)	12	12	12
100	Braz Tr L&P (h¾g)	20½	20½	20½
300	Brewst Aero	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
1000	Bridgpt Mach	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	Bridg Mach pf	91	91	91
300	Brown-F Dist	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Buckeye P L (.60g)	9½	9½	9½
1900	Buf N&EP pf	14	13⅞	13⅞
100	Burry Biscuit	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Cal El Pow	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Callite Tung (.20g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Cap City Prod (½g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
500	Carrier Corp	14⅞	14	14⅞
300	Catalin Am (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Cen Hud G&E (.51g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	CenNYPow pf (5)	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
500	Cessna Airc (1g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	ChambMWSt (.45g)	8	8	8
700	Childs pf	22	20½	20½
2800	Cities Service	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
350	Cit Svc pf	85½	84	85
1000	Claude Neon Lts	⅝	⅝	¾
100	Cleve Tract (1¼g)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Colon Develop	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1200	Colonial Airl	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞
200	Solo Fuel & I war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Colt UPArm (2¼g)	49½	49½	49½
40	Colum G&E pf (5)	52½	51½	52½
1000	Comwlth & So war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Cons Biscuit (.30g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20	Con GE Bal pf C (4)	110	110	110
400	Cons Gas Ut	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cons Stl Corp (½g)	9	9	9
100	Cons Textile	3½	3½	3½
30	Cont G&E prpf (7)	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
200	Cooper-Bess (½g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	Cosden Petro pf	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
500	Creole Pet	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
100	C W Liquid	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Crown C Int A (.20k)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Crown Drug (.05g)	2	2	2
1200	Cuban Atl Sug (2½e)	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
200	Det Mich Stove (.20g	3	3	3
100	Diamond Shoe (.35g)	12	12	12
100	Divco Twin Trk(¼)	5½	5½	5½
400	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	11½	11¼	11½
25	East G&F6pf (2¼k)	32	32	32
100	Easy Wash MB (¼e)	4½	4½	4½
3800	El Bon & Sh	7⅛	7	7
600	El Bond & S pf (6)	80¼	80⅛	80¼
200	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	75¼	75¼	75¼
25	Elgin Nat Wat (¾g)	29	29	29
600	Emsco D&Eq (g)	11	10⅞	11
1100	Equity Corp	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4½	4½	4½

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Evershap Pipe L (2g)	15½	15½	15½
500	Fairchild Av (½g)	8	8	8
100	Fairchild En & Air	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Fansteel Met (¼e)	18	18	18
20	Gen G&E pf B	100	100	100
50	Gen Pub S pf	59	59	59
20	Gen T&R2pf (6)	109	109	109
300	Gilchrist (¼g)	9	9	9
1000	Glen Ald Coal	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Godchaux Sug B	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Gorh Mfg (1½g)	28	28	28
400	Hecla Min (¾g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Hewitt Rub (½g)	15	15	15
300	Heyden Chem (.40g)	21¾	21	21¾
600	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
20	Horn & Hard pf(5)	112	112	112
100	Humble Oil (1¾g)	69½	69½	69½
1700	Huyler's	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Huyler's pf (2k)	19½	19	19
100	Ill Iowa Pow	3	3	3
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
500	Ill IowaPwpf(1¾k)	37	36½	36½
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg(h½)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
50	Indus Financ pf	30	30	30
200	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	82¼	82	82¼
500	Int Hyd-El pf	7⅞	7½	7⅞
300	Int Min & Chem war	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	Int Petrol (h1)	18⅛	18½	18½
1000	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Invest Roy (.04)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Iron Firm vtc (1.20)	18½	18	18
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1200	Ital Superpow A	1	⅞	1
400	Jacobs Airc en (.15g)	4	4	4
100	Jacobs (F.2L)	5	5	5
100	Jeannette Gla	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Kingston Prod (.10g)	3⅛	3	3⅛

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200	Kress (S H) pf (.60)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
400	KruegerBrew (.32½g)	6	6	6
2800	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13½	12⅞	13⅛
300	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Leonard Oil Dev	½	½	½
100	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8½	8½	8½
400	Long Is Ltg	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Long Is L pf B	48	48	48
200	Louis L & E (.30g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Mass Util Asso	½	½	½
110	Mead John (3a)	140¼	139¾	140¼
300	Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
100	Mich Sug pf (.60	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
500	Mid St P Avtc (.45g)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
800	Mid St P Bvtc	1½	1⅜	1⅜
100	MidWestCorp (.20g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Mid-West Abr	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Minn P&L pf (7)	96	96	96
100	Molybdenum (¾g)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Monarch MT (2¼g)	16⅞	16⅛	16
100	Mount Prod (¼e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
50	Mount St Pow (1½)	18	18	18
30	Mount St T&T (6)	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
300	Nat City Lines (1)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
300	Nat City Lines (1)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
200	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
100	Nat Refin	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Nat Trans (¼g)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
525	N E P A 6 pf	49	48⅛	49

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
50	NY P&L $6 pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2000	Niag Hud Pow	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	Niag Hud 1 pf	78	78	78
50	Niag Sh Md A pf (6)	103	103	103
300	Niles-Bem-P	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
200	Nip'sing Mns (h.10e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
275	Nor Am L & P pf	80½	79⅞	80
2500	Ogden Corp (¾g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
40	Ohio Ed pf (6)	103	103	103
150	Omar Inc (½g)	7	7	7
300	Pantepec Oil Ven	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Penin Tel (2)	32	32	32
100	Pennroad (¼e)	4½	4½	4½
25	Pa Edis $5 pf (5)	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
100	PaWat&Pow (4)	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
500	Phoenix Sec	25	24⅞	24⅞
6900	Pioneer Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7	7	7
70	Pitts & Lake E (2½g)	60⅛	60	60
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1½g)	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
900	Premier Gld (h.06)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Pressed Met (½g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
125	Pug Sd P&L 5 pf	120	119½	119½
50	Quaker Oats pf (6)	150	150	150
500	RKO opt war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Raytheon Mfg	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
300	Reiter-Fost	½	½	½
300	Republic Avia (¼g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Richfield Oil war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Richmond Rad (.20g)	3	3	3
200	Rio Grande V G vtc	½	½	½
100	Root Pet	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
250	Royal Type (2g)	59½	59½	59½
100	Ryan Aero (.35e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	St. Regis Pap	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Savoy Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Segal Lock & H	1	1	1
200	Seiberling Rub (½g)	7	7⅛	7⅛
1200	Selected Indus	⅞	⅞	⅞
250	Selected Ind cv	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
50	Sel Ind pf (5½)	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
100	Shat-Denn (½g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Solar Mfg (.15g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	So Penn Oil (1.60)	44	44	44
300	So C Ed B pf (1½)	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
300	Spencer Shoe (.15g	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	St Oil Ky (1)	17	16⅞	17
100	Stand Sil-Lead	5-32	5-32	5-32
150	Stein (A)& Co (1)	12	12	12
100	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	10	10	10
1000	Sterl Brew (.30e)	4	4	4
1000	Sunray Oil (.10g)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
100	Saggart	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Technicolor	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
50	Texas P&L pf (7)	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
100	Texon Oil&L (.20g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Trans-Lux	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Transwest Oil (¼g)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1400	Tri-Cont war	¾	¾	¾
100	Tubize Chat A	61	61	61
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	10	10	10
100	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
700	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Unit Corp war	3-32	3-32	3-32
1000	Unit Gas	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Unit Gas pf(9k)	121⅛	121	121
100	Unit Lt&Pow B	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Unit Lt & Pow pf	49	48⅛	49
125	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	72	71⅜	72
100	U S & Int Sec	⅞	⅞	⅞
75	US & I Sec pf(2k)	72½	72	72½
300	U S Foil B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Unit Wall Pap	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Utah-IdahoSug (.15g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
925	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	59⅜	51¼	51¼
100	Utah Radio	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Valspar Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Valspar pf (2¼e)	26⅛	26	26
500	Venezuel Pet	8	8	8
100	West Va C & C (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	West Air Lines	9½	9½	9½
50	Westmorel'd Inc (1a)	15¼	15¼	15¼
1300	Wright Harg (h.30)	3	2⅞	2⅞

Total stock sales today, estimated 112,000 hares; year ago, 65,965 shares.

U. S. Import Balance With Latin America 28 P. C. Above '42

WASHINGTON (AP) — United States merchandise imports from Latin American republics exceeded exports by $209,000,000 during the first six months of this year, a 28 per cent increase over the same period of 1942, the Commerce Department reported.

Both exports and imports have increased from the 1942 level, but for security reasons no breakdown as to totals can be made public, officials said.

The Department pointed particularly to what it termed "significant increases in our merchandise import balance" with four of the 20 countries: Mexico, where an export balance of $10,030,000 for the first half of last year shifted to an import balance of $16,341,000; Cuba, where the import balance jumped from $26,740,000 to $47,487,000; Chile, where the increase was from $37,266,000 to $52,596,000, and Uruguay, where the gain was from $1,240,000 to $14,339,000.

At the same time, however, this country's import balance with Brazil fell from $51,076,000 to $15,994,000.

Net imports of gold and silver declined to 70 per cent from $73,000,000 to $21,000,000, due chiefly, the Department said, to changes in the trade in the metals with Mexico and Colombia.

U. S. to Pay Off Note Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury will pay off in cash Sept. 15 a $279,473,800 issue of one per cent notes which mature on that date, Acting Secretary Daniel W. Bell announced. The notes were issued June 15, 1940.

Mid-Continent Petroleum

NEW YORK (AP)—The Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. reported for six months to June 30 net income of $3,656,135, equal to $1.84 a share on the capital stock, compared with $2,967,851, or $1.60 a share, in the first part of 1942.

OPA Repeals Grade Labeling Rules On Score of Articles

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has repealed grade labeling requirements on a score of articles under orders from Congress.

The changes—made to comply with a grade labeling prohibition written into the Commodity Credit Corporation Act by Congress—substituted descriptive labels in some cases to indicate the contents of the articles with specifying its grade.

Grade labeling of beef, veal, lamb and mutton will be continued under a recent order by the Office of Economic Stabilization because, OPA said, it is "necessary to the maintenance of effective retail price control on these products." Rayon hosiery will be ceiling priced on the basis of War Production Board specifications for its manufacture.

In almost all cases, OPA pointed out, manufacturers of top quality goods could continue to label it by grade on a voluntary basis if they chose.

By the new order OPA grade labeling requirements were dropped from meats and sausage, butter, eggs, canned fruits and vegetables, dry beans, peanuts, bed linens, anti-freeze, rubber heels, southern pine lumber, prime grade hardwood logs, kraft paper, fine paper, burley tobacco, and rayon hosiery.

Boston Stocks

August 25

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
4.50a	Bos & Albany	98	98	98	98½
2.00	Bos Edison	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	31⅝
5.00	Bos Elevated	69	68⅞	69	69
..	Bos & Me pr pf	22	21⅛	22	21⅞
..	Bos & Me st D pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
..	E Bos Land	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	90c
..	EMSR pf B	46	46	46	49⅛
1.00b	Employ Grp	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
.35a	Gilchrist	9	9	9	6⅛
..	Hath Bak B	51c	51c	51c	60c
.35a	Narr Rac Asso	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
..	NE G&E pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2.75a	NE Tel&Tel	104	103⅞	104	103⅞
..	North Butte	52c	51c	52c	50c
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71⅞	71	71⅞	71⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
6 Am P&L 6s 2016	106	106	106
1 As Elec 4½s 53	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
2 As G&E 5s 50	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5 As G&E 5s 68	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
10 As G&E 4½s 49	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5 Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Cen Ill E&O 3⅜s 64	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Cen Pow & Lt 3¾s 69	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
9 Cen St El 5½s 54	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
12 Cen St El 5s 48	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1 Cin St Ry 5½s 52	102½	102½	102½
1 Cities Ser 5s 58	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
19 Cities Ser 5s 50	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
7 Cit SP&L 5½s 49	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
20 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	97⅛	97½	97⅛
5 Cons Text 5s 53 st	103	103	103
24 Cont G&E 5s 58A	98	97⅞	98
3 East G&F 4s 56A	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
15 Elec P&L 5s 2030	101	100⅞	101
6 Gatneau Pow 3⅞s 69	98⅛	98	98⅛
12 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	99	99	99
1 Gobel (A) 4½s 41	84	84	84
3 Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	106⅛	106	106
6 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	107⅛	107	107
2 Ind Svc 5s 50	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1 Inters Pow 6s 52	52	52	52
14 JerCenP&L3½s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Midland Val 5s 43	59	59	59
5 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
15 N Eng G&E 5s 50	66	65⅞	66
4 N Eng G&E 5s 48	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
5 N Eng G&E 5s 47	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
9 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3 N Eng Pow 5s 48	94	94	94
4 N Orl P S 6s 49A	104½	104½	104½
3 NYWestLt 4s 2004	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	153⅛	153⅛	153⅛
2 Safe Har W 4½s 79	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 South Car Pow 5s 57	106	106	106
2 So Ind Ry 4s 51	70	70	70
1 Spalding 5s 89	73½	73½	73½
1 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	82	82	82
5 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	82	81⅞	81⅞
1 Stand G&E 6s 57	82	82	82
4 Stand G&E 6s 66	82⅛	82	82
8 Tex El S 5s 60	107	106⅞	107
3 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	93	93	93
5 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103	103	103
5 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	19	19	19
2 West News Un 6s 44 st	81	81	81

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
2 Medellin Col 7s 51	22	22	22
28 Russian 6½s 1919	4⅛	4½	4½
13 Russ 5½s 1921	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

Industrial Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5⅛	6⅛
American Barge Line Co	9⅛	10⅝
American Hardware Co	26⅝	28¾
American Manufacturing	34	37
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	..
American Wringer Co	4½	7⅛
†Amoskeag Company	33¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	72½	..
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¼
Arlington Mills	47¾	50½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	2¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21⅞	23⅞
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5⅞	6⅝
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13⅛	14¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	82¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	90	..
Boston Wharf Company	19¼	21½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¾	38½
Brown Co	1.65	1.90
Brown Co pf	29⅞	31¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5⅛	6⅛
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	31⅞	34⅞
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	16
Coos Bay Lumber Co	38½	41
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	29¾	31½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27	29½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¼	25¾
Draper Corporation	75¼	78¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	17⅞
Eastern Corporation	6¼	7
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20
Exolon Co	8¾	10¼
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅞	12¼
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¾	45
Fruit of the Loom	18⅞	20¾
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅜	16
General Machinery	22½	24¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9	10½
Goodall Worsted Company	34	37
Graton & Knight Co	11⅜	12⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¼	94¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	52¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	115	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	10	11
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16⅞	18⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅞	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18½	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	29¾	31¾
International Machine Tool	6⅞	7¼
Keith George E Co	43	..
Kendall Company	8⅛	9⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	17⅞	19⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	34⅞	36⅞
Lincoln Stores Inc	20⅞	22⅝
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5⅝	8⅝
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	103	107
Marathon Paper Mills	39	42
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	55¾	59
Merck & Co	41½	43¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	113	117
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	58¼	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19¼	22¼
Millers Falls Company	7¼	8¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6½	7⅛
Nashawena Mills	16¼	18¼
Nashua Gummer & C Paper	62¼	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	32	35
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	68	71¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25½	27¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	11⅜	12¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59¾	63¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	40	..
Nicholson File Company	32¾	35¼
Nonquitt Mills	28¾	32
Ohio Finance	8⅝	10
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39	42
Parker Appliance	12⅛	14⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	112	116½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	59⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5s pf	85¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅝	4¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	25¾	27¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25½	27⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	34	36¾
Submarine Signal Co	12½	15
Tampax Inc	5¼	6
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¼
United Elastic Corp	14⅜	15¾
U S Envelope Company	56¼	60
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	114¼	119½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	51	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	24¼	26⅝
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅛	10½
Warren Bros Class B	36¾	39¼
Warren Bros Class C	9⅝	10⅜
West Point Manufacturing	44½	47¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	13

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	105¼	..
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	110¾	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107¾	109¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	103¾	105¼
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	102¾	104¾
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	103¼	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	110	111½
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106¾	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105½	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	101¾	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107½	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	97¼	101¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	105¾	109¾
*Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	91¾	84¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	104¼	108¼
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	103	106¼
General Water G & E $3 pf	39¾	42¼
Jamaica Water Supply	28	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¼	102¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	101¼	105¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	100¾	104¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113¼	117¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	9⅝	10⅞
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	29¼	31½
No States Power RDel 6 pf	61¼	64¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	67¾	70¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	94¾	97¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	98¾	101¾
Public Service Ind	16	17⅛
Public Service Ind 5 pf	101¾	104¾
Public Service Okla 5 p	106¼	109¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¾	105¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105½	108½
San Diego Gas & Electric	12½	13½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	17⅝	19⅛
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	..
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	24¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	99¾	103¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15⅝	16¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17⅞	19½
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	6½	7⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106	111
Central Maine Power 7 pf	115½	120½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	89½	..
Conn Light & Power	36¼	38¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	21⅝	23½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2¼
Fall River Gas Works	21	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¼	39
Green Mountain Power p	61¼	65¼
Hartford Electric Light	47½	50½
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	12	13⅝
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¼	39½
Lynn Gas & Electric	74¾	78½
Mass Power & Light pf	14¾	16
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¼	33¼
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	16⅞	18¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	49¼	51¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	72¾	75¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	69⅞	72⅝
N E Public Serv $7 pf	21⅛	22⅝
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20⅛	21⅝
Newport Electric	19⅞	21½
Providence Gas	7⅝	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106½	111½
R I Pub Serv pf	31¾	34¼
Rockland Light & Power	7⅝	9¼
Springfield Gas Light	16⅛	17⅛
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	90	..
Western Mass Companies	23	26

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¾	21
Bank of New York (14)	381	393
Bankers Trust (1.40)	47⅞	50⅛
Brooklyn Trust (4)	85	90
Central Hanover Band and Tr (4)	96¼	99¾
Chase National (1.40)	35⅝	37⅝
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	45	47¼
Commercial (8)	208	218
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	16¾	18¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust (2.40)	44⅝	46⅞
Empire Trust (3)	75½	79½
First National (80)	1460	1500
Guaranty Trust (12)	298	306
Irving Trust (.60)	13⅝	14⅝
Kings County (80)	1400	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	32¼	35¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44½	47
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅞	53⅞
National City (1)	33⅝	35⅝
New York Trust (3½)	87	91
Public (1½)	32⅝	35⅛
Title Guaranty & Trust	4½	5¼
United States (60a)	1195	1240

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	47¼	49¾
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	45	48½
National Shawmut (1)	23¾	25⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	
Second National (4)	125	133
†State Street Trust (8)	250	
United States Trust (.50)	9⅛	11
United States Trust pf (.80)	15	16⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	40½	44½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	41½	44⅝
Continental Illinois (4)	85⅝	88⅝
First National Chicago (10)	341	349
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32¾	34½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	138½	145½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	53¾	56¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35	36¾
Agricultural (3a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	22½	24½
American Casualty Company	11⅛	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	19½	21
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	15	16½
American Re-Ins (1½g)	57¾	60¼
American Reserve	15⅛	16⅞
American Surety (2½)	60	62½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7⅝	8⅝
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	86	91
Boston (16a)	590	615
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (1g)	18¼	20⅛
Connecticut General Life (1)	37	39
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39¾	42¼
Federal (1.40)	43½	47
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	65½	69½
FiremanFund(SF) (3)	84½	88½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12¾	13⅞
Franklin Fire (1a)	28	30
General Reinsurance (2)	48¼	51¼
Gibraltar Mire & Marine (½g)	73½	77
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	45¾
Globe & Republic (½)	10	11½
Great American Insurance (1a)	29	30¾
Hanover (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	95¼	99¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44	47
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30¾	32½
Homestead (½g)	16¼	18¼
Insur Co North America (2½a)	81¾	84¼
Jersey Insurance (N Y (1½)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅞	10
Maryland Casualty	4¾	5½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	73½	77
Merchants&Mfs of N Y (.40)	7⅛	8¼
Merchants Fire Associa (1½a)	48	51
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅞	9
National Union (3a)	187	197
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	25⅝	27⅝
New Brunswick (1½a)	33¼	35¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46½	49
New York FWire (.80)	14⅝	16½
North River (1)	24½	26¼
Northeast Insurance	5⅝	6⅝
Northern (3a)	93½	98
Pacific Fire (5)	109	114
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¾	49½
Peerless Casualty Company	11⅞	13½
Phoenix (2a)	86¾	90¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅜	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	35⅛	37½
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075g)	5⅝	7¼
Republic Insurance Co Tex (1.20)	25⅝	27⅝
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23	25
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	301	311
Seaboard Surety (½g)	52¼	54¾
Security (1.40)	37	39
Springfield (4½a)	125½	131
Standard Accident	68¼	72
Travelers (16)	479	494
United States Fid & Guaran (1a)	36⅝	38⅝
United States Fire (2)	50½	53¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	77	82
Westchester (1.20a)	32½	35⅜

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.10	3.39
Amerex Holding	23.75	25.25
American Business Shares	3.13	3.43
Axe Houghton Fund	12.88	13.85
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.25	103.39
Boston Fund	15.97	17.17
Broad Street Investing	26.42	28.56
Bullock Fund	13.84	15.17
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.81	29.90
Chemical Fund	9.60	10.38
Christiana Securities Co	2240.00	2340.00
Commodity Corp	5.96	
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.25	37.00
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.29
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.50	20.94
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.53	12.38
Equitable Invest Corp	28.58	30.75
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.875	32.625
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.06	18.36
Fund Investors Inc	19.93	21.84
General Capital	30.74	33.05
General Investors Trust	5.00	5.39
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.05	20.48
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.91
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.23

†Keystone Custodian Funds

		Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	33.25		S-1	....	26.11
B-2	....	28.61		S-2	....	13.48
B-3	....	18.61		S-3	....	10.18
B-4	....	10.13		S-4	....	4.26
K-1	....	16.53		K-2	....	18.14

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	90.60	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	37.90	....
Maryland Fund	4.15	4.75
Mass Invest Tr	20.12	21.63
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.89	10.63
Mutual Invest	10.15	11.10
Nation Wide Voting	1.23	1.35
New England Fund	11.76	12.68
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.25	19.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.45	.50
Putnam Fund	12.04	14.02
Quarterly Income Shares	5.80	6.30
Railway & Light Sec	11.375	12.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.50	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.38	3.72
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.36	90.14
Spencer Trask Fund	13.73	14.58
State Street Invest	76.03	81.70
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.41	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.70	.79
Wellington Fund	15.72	17.20

Fixea and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.59	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.54	....
Diversified Tr C	3.50	....
Diversified Tr D	5.30	6.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.55	5.28
Nation Wide Sec	3.45	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.50	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.04	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.57	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.51	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.15	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.29	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.25	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.65	....

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	2.25	2.625
First Boston Corp	22.875	24.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	115½	120½
Liberty Aircraft	9½	10⅝
N E Airlines	7¼	8⅛
Piper Aircraft	5¼	6⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6⅛	7⅛

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.45	1.44½	1.44½	1.44⅝	
Minneapolis	1.37¼	1.36⅝	1.36⅝	1.36⅝	
Kansas City	1.38¾	1.38¼	1.38¼	1.38¼	
Winnipeg (Oct.)	1.09⅝	1.09¼	1.09⅝	1.09⅝	
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.46⅛	1.46⅛	1.46¼	1.46¼	
Minneapolis	1.38⅝	1.38	1.38¼	1.38¼	
Kansas City	1.40¼	1.39¼	1.39¾	1.39¾	
Winnipeg	1.08½	1.08¼	1.08¼	1.08⅝	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.48½	1.48	1.48⅛	1.48½	
Minenapolis	1.41½	1.41	1.31	1.41⅛	
Kansas City	1.41⅝	1.41⅛	1.41¼	1.41⅝	
Winnipeg	1.08⅞	1.08⅝	1.08⅝	1.08¾	
Sept.Oats					
Chicago	.73½	.72¼	.72¾	.72½	
Minneapolis	.68½	.67⅝	.67⅞	.67½	
Winnipeg (Oct.)	....	....	.51½	.51⅝	
Rye, Chicago					
Sept.	1.00⅞	1.03	1.00⅝	1.01¼	1.00¾
Dec.	1.02⅝	1.03⅝	1.02	1.02¼	1.02
May	1.05¼	1.06⅝	1.04¾	1.05	1.05
July	1.06¼	1.07	1.05½	1.05½	1.05½

Wool

Grease					
Oct.	..	..	..	99.5n	99.5
Dec.	..	..	..	95.5n	95.5
March	..	..	..	90.5n	90.5
May	..	..	..	89.3n	89.3
July	86.0	88.0	88.0	87.0n	86.5
Tops					
Oct.	..	..	..	134.0b	134.0
Dec.	..	..	..	129.0b	129.0
March	119.5	119.5	119.5	120.0b	119.5
May				115.5b	115.6
July	112.5	112.5	111.5	111.3t	111.5

n—Nominal. b—Bid. t—Traded.

Cotton

October	19.98	20.05	19.98	20.05	19.98
December	19.83	19.89	19.82	19.88	19.82
March	19.68	19.74	19.68	19.74	19.66
May	19.53	19.60	19.53	19.60	19.54
July	19.43	19.45	19.42	19.45	19.36

Spot 20.98

Black Pepper

Closing prices, Aug., Sept. Oct., 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs			
October	... ...	43.40	43.05
Potatoes			
November	... ...	2.95	2.95
January	... ...	3.35	3.32

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Simplification Of Tax Laws Is Urged by Paul

CHICAGO (AP)—Randolph E. Paul, general counsel for the United States Treasury, asserted there was an "immediate need" for simplification of the tax laws.

In an address before the American Bar Association, tax section, the Treasury counsel called upon members of the association to cooperate with government representatives in a joint endeavor to find the tax solution.

"Complete simplification (of the tax laws) is, of course an impossible goal," Mr. Paul declared. "Much possible simplification," he added, "is a long-term task. There is, however, an immediate need for simplification where the mass coverage of the income tax accentuates the hardship imposed by unnecessary complexities in the application of the law.

"As an example," Mr. Paul said, "I suggest the simplification of the complications which the victory tax, with its different exemptions and deductions, presents in our regular income tax structure. Integration of that tax with our established income tax is seriously to be considered.

Makes Suggestions

"Again, the elimination of the now relatively insignificant and falsely named earned income credit would go far to simplify our tax computations," the Treasury counsel opined, adding:

"These computations are also made unnecessarily complex by the retention of a normal tax and a surtax on the same dollars of income. Integration of rates into a simple schedule can be accomplished without depriving partially tax exempt securities of their present exemption."

Elimination of the capital stock tax, Mr. Paul asserted, "would vastly relieve the burden of tax counsel and the overworked executives of your corporate clients." On the government side, he said, such an elimination would free administrative personnel to work on more significant revenue-producing taxes and relief provisions.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia said that Congress should simplify the revenue laws next year to relieve an estimated 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 income taxpayers of the need for filing annual returns—now that pay-as-you-go tax collection has been instituted.

Outlook Uncertain

Senator George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, also said he had no doubt that certain wartime taxes would be eliminated after peace returns, but hastened to say he thought it would be "extremely unwise to hazard a guess" about how far taxes could be reduced until the nation had disposed of immediate postwar problems.

National income and consequently the federal revenue may drop from the present record levels, he said, and observed that the greatest federal expenditures in the first world war period actually came during the year after the armistice.

"Accordingly," he said, "it may be expected that in the year after this war comes to a close the expenditures may run as high or possibly higher than in any year of the war."

Senator George said the victory tax on individual incomes is one wartime levy that might be eliminated, once peace comes and indicated that he looked for a modification of the excess profits tax on corporations soon after the war is won.

French Experts Draft World Monetary Stabilization Plan

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the advantages and disadvantages of the British "Keynes Plan" and the American "White Plan" (U. S. Treasury Department) are still discussed by monetary authorities all over the world, two French experts have drafted a third project for the stabilization of international currencies.

Authors of this new plan are André Istel, who has been Paul Reynaud's right-hand man during his successful stay at the French Ministry of Finances, and Hervé Alphand, former French financial attaché in the United States and French representative to the international food conference at Hot Springs (Va.). The two French experts point out that their plan had been elaborated before the British and the American plans were made public. The technical conceptions underlying the three proposals, however, are similar in many respects.

Basis of Plan

Basis of the French plan for international monetary stabilization is a monetary accord to be concluded by the principal Allied Nations—that means practically the United States, Great Britain and Russia—to which the other United Nations might be invited to adhere. The agreement would fix official parities for the currencies of the adhering countries and these official rates could not be changed without preliminary consultations between the interested countries.

The stability of the exchange rates would be assured by acquisition and conservation—at their own risk—on the part of the monetary authorities of limited amounts of exchange of other participating countries. The foreign exchange thus acquired could be utilized for payments to be made in such currencies, for the purchase of goods, payments for services, etc. The French plan, therefore, like the British and the American proposals, attempts to reach monetary stabilization by mutual credit facilities for the purpose of fostering international trade.

The authors of the French plan stress that the international monetary system can only work if liberal treaties are concluded, if business conditions in the world are stabilized, if international long-term credits are favored and if persistent disequilibriums of balances of trade are remedied through fundamental economic adjustments.

Risks Involved

However, the risks involved for the creditor countries according to the French proposals are not illimitable. Although the actual amount of foreign currency to be acquired by the participating countries is not established at this moment, the authors foresee that each participating country would not only undertake to protect every other participating country against loss from currency depreciation but would agree to deposit, on demand, gold, foreign bills, securities, raw materials, etc., up to 30 per cent of the amount of its own currency held by the other country. Safeguards are also taken to prevent international credit inflation. A method of temporary sterilization of foreign currency held by other countries has to be adopted.

One of the most distinctive features in which the French plan differs from the British and the American projects is that it does not consider establishment of an international fund or of an international clearing union as an essential condition for the operation of the new monetary system. The authors take a realistic view of the international situation after the war. While favoring a centralized monetary organization, they foresee that such a plan would meet with considerable opposition in several countries, especially in the United States and in Russia.

They, therefore, devise a system which might be immediately acceptable of all nations and which, later on, when the proposed organization has already worked smoothly, could be developed through setting up of a permanent committee or a central monetary board. At the beginning, regular consultations between national monetary authorities are considered as sufficient to assure the working of the new organization.

Rôle for Gold

Gold is bound to play again an important rôle in the world's monetary organization. Although the monetary parities would be fixed by mutual agreement and although mutual credits would be opened without movement of gold—except when gold is used as a collateral—the authors hope that gradually the various monetary units could again be defined in gold ounces.

However, while gold will probably resume its rôle as international currency for the settlement of international trade balances, its function as an economic regulator should not be revived. The latter function, the authors propose, should be exercised through concerted action of competent authorities on the volume of credits and of goods. The French plan, therefore, takes sides with the adherents of manipulated currency systems.

The Istel-Alphand proposals have found much interest in international financial circles. It is very likely that these recommendations will be brought forward by the French delegate at the international monetary conference which is scheduled to be held in Chicago Aug. 26.

Transmission of Telegrams by Radio Beams Seen W. U.'s 'Ultimate Goal'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Transmission of telegrams by radio beams or light beams is the "ultimate goal" of the Western Union.

Western Union's engineering vice-president, F. E. d'Humy, disclosed this in testimony before the Federal Communications Commission on the proposed merger of Western Union and Postal. Mr. d'Humy's testimony, made public by the FCC, did not indicate how soon he expected this development.

He said such transmission offered the greatest possibility of all for "economy, dependability and capacity."

"The writing on the wall tells us that the bulk of the overhead communication wires criss-crossing this continent are destined to come down," he said.

Asked if he agreed with Mr. d'Humy, Commissioner T. A. M. Craven replied:

"I certainly do."

In the meantime, Mr. d'Humy predicted further development of "Telefax" as soon as Western Union "is placed in position to plan its future policy."

He said Telefax offered unlimited possibilities as a telegraph medium, and described it as a system "whereby you just place a message in a receptacle of some kind, or on a cylinder—it may be a drawing or any kind of hieroglyphics—and it is sent automatically, and it is received at the distant end in exact facsimile of the original copy."

He likened the system, already in operation on a limited basis, to television. When a substantial volume of business is developed, he predicted the rates would be substantially lower than present methods permit.

Wires are employed in Telefax transmission.

Expanded Volume of Civilian Goods Production Seen for Fourth Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bed springs, kitchen ware, furnaces, safety pins and other goods for civilian will be produced in expanded volume in the last quarter of this year.

Underscoring a generally, improved supply picture for the home front, an official of the War Production Board has predicted that output of civilian goods requiring steel would get another boost in the first three months of next year.

[In his radio speech last week, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes announced that military needs were being resurveyed with the aim of increasing production of civilian needs.]

Whether washing machines, electric irons and refrigerators will be restored to limited production is still in question. One official said these items were getting consideration, but the go-ahead was not expected before next year.

Household washing machines and electric irons also are in the picture because of the extreme shortage of laundry services in many war-crowded cities. If manufactured, their distribution may be controlled to insure that several families in each apartment building or war housing project us each machine.

Electric household refrigerators, not built since early last year, are getting increased attention in view of ice shortages this summer, the curtailment of ice delivery routes, and the need to prevent food spoilage.

Out of the 125,000-ton civilian steel allocation set for next quarter—an increase of 25 per cent over the allotment for the current three months—WPB will authorize the processing of steel into civilian goods in these proportions:

Kitchen utensils and household goods, 20,000 tons.
Bed springs, 12,500 tons.
Cooking stoves, 9,000 tons.
Warm air distributing equipment, 17,000 tons.
Hot water heaters, 20,000 tons.
Hooks, eyes, and similar items, 6,400 tons.
Heating stoves, 10,000 tons.
Pins, safety pins, and needles, 427,000 tons.

WPB also is preparing to issue a directive intended to guarantee that civilians actually get the things. In the past, it has sometimes set production quotas for civilians, only to see the armed services or government export agencies step in and buy the whole supply.

The directive will require manufacturers to deliver a specified volume of goods into civilian channels and will forbid them to sell any earmarked items to government agencies, except in an emergency.

WFA Planning Even Distribution of Potatoes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration announced a revised loan and purchase program designed to insure an even distribution of a record Irish potato crop of 443,000,000 bushels.

Loans will be made to growers and dealer associations on Irish potatoes in approved warehouses at the local support prices—varying by grade and section from $1.70 to $2.55, less 35 cents per hundred pounds to cover grading, sacking and loading.

On sweet potatoes, the WFA will support a minimum price to the farms of $1.50 a bushel for U. S. No. 1 cured sweet potatoes starting next Jan. 1 and $1.65 the bushel beginning Feb. 1 to encourage farmers to cure and store.

The WFA said its previously announced support price of $1.15 for cured or uncured sweet potatoes through Nov. 30, and $1.30 through Dec. 30 would remain unchanged.

Rath Packing's Executive Set-Up Is Reorganized

WATERLOO, Iowa (AP)—Directors of the Rath Packing Company have reorganized the firm's executive set-up, creating an executive committee of four to exercise the powers of the board of directors and making several changes in officers.

Under the reorganization, John W. Rath, president since 1898, relinquishes that office to become chairman of the board and of the executive committee.

Reuben A. Rath, vice-president since 1934, was elected president. Howard H. Rath, treasurer, was elected vice-president. He also will continue as treasurer.

Those three men and A. D. Donnell, secretary, constitute the new executive committee, organized, John W. Rath explained, for the purpose of having the younger men assume a larger share of the responsibilities of the company.

CCC Buys Canadian Wheat

NEW YORK (AP)—Grain trade sources said the Commodity Credit Corporation in the past 10 days purchased between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat for feeding purposes, most of it graded No. 2 and No. 3 Manitoba.

60 P. C. Firms Found Starting Postwar Plans

NEW YORK (AP)—One out of every five companies plans to invade new fields after the war, while two out of three intend to increase development in related lines, McKinsey & Co. said.

Polling 100 companies in 22 major industries, the management consulting firm found that 6 out of 10 firms already had begun postwar planning.

About three fifths of the group were made up of companies with prewar sales of less than $5,000,000, while less than 10 per cent reported volume of more than $100,000,000. Approximately one fourth of the concerns produce materials with war- and peacetime uses, which 20 per cent handle civilian lines.

Included in results of the survey were:

Postwar plans appear to be in the formative stage, with three-quarters of the planning done on a part-time basis by committees; less than one third have reached the point of even tentatively forecasting sales.

Some manufacturers have discovered that small plants in rural areas have cost advantages over urban factories.

About 40 per cent of the companies have more than doubled their employees from prewar levels, while 20 per cent increased pay rolls from 20 to 50 per cent. Only 20 per cent anticipate substantially increased employees in the future, while 40 per cent expect sharp reductions.

One concern in five expects to buy or build new plants, while 40 per cent expect new equipment will be required.

Definite plans for greater cultivation of foreign markets is reported by 20 per cent, many of which had little or no such business before the war. Interest centers in Central and South America.

The management firm said greater interest in planning was shown by large companies, with three out of four with annual prewar sales of more than $50,000,000 already busy, while only 50 per cent with sales of less than $5,000,000 moving in this direction.

Manpower Shortage Expected by Iron Age to Grow Worse

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The trade publication Iron Age said today manpower was one of the "most threatening of all current factors and it is expected to grow worse."

"While raw materials have for the most part at least leveled out to permit production efficiency," the magazine said, "the father draft is expected to leave many holes in the industrial personnel picture. Many key men have already been drafted and more are expected to go within the next six months.

"So far in the steel industry production has been maintained at record levels without being unduly influenced by labor shortages. Some steel officials, however, are beginning to grow fearful that the time will soon come when production may be actually affected by lack of workers.

"Reports from Chicago say the hot roll sheet situation continues to grow tighter with some mills booked solidly through February. With demand for plates continually increasing sheets have now become as scarce as plates. Purchasing agents are said to be growing more and more inventory conscious desiring to avoid as much as possible being loaded with excessive commitments in case the war should end suddenly.

"The tank program is sinking toward the lowest ebb it has known since it moved into volume levels a year or so ago. Indications are that as soon as present contracts run out there will be only three plants manufacturing medium tanks against nine earlier.

"Some plants closing down on tank manufacture will continue to produce tank destroyers now being made along with the tanks themselves."

Braniff Airways Plans Approved

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Stockholders of Braniff Airways, Inc., have approved a $5,000,000 expansion program designed to assure the company of a share in global air transport after the war.

In a special meeting, they approved the plan of President T. E. Braniff to increase the authorized common capital stock from 400,000 shares of $2.50 par value to 1,500,000 shares.

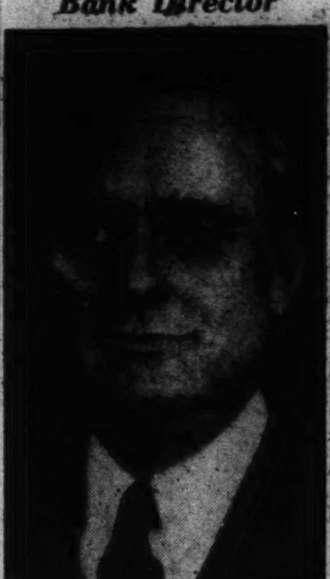
Actually the amount of additional capital funds is much more than indicated, because Mr. Braniff said the stock would be sold at "market value" with the exception of 500,000 shares which would be issued as needed.

In advance of the meeting, Mr. Braniff declared the company already was capable of engaging in freight and passenger service to Europe, a project held up because armed services now need all the necessary equipment now being manufactured.

General Gas Payment Sought

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—General Gas & Electric Corporation asked the Securities and Exchange Commission for authorization to pay, out of capital stock of unearned surplus, a $75,000 dividend on its $5 prior preferred no-par value stock for the quarterly period ended Sept. 15, 1943.

Bank Director



Blank & Stoller

Frank H. Neher

Elected a director of the Morris Plan Bank of New York. Mr. Neher is vice-president of the Flintkote Co. He is also a director of the American Aviation Corp. and a member of its executive committee.

Post of Human Relations In Industry Urged

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Aug. 25 (AP)—The suggestion that American industrialists create in their plants the post of "vice-president in charge of human relations" was made yesterday by Frederick C. Crawford of Cleveland, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who said that "unless we get complete understanding in employee relations we may lose these freedoms we're all fighting for."

"The enlightened business management of this nation must and will adapt itself to this emotional age in which people are thinking constantly of human rights," Mr. Crawford said in an address before a N. A. M.-sponsored Institute on Industrial Relations.

"The American worker is a good, loyal workman," Mr. Crawford stated, "but he's susceptible to emotions and he follows leadership, good or bad. Now let's make it positive through vice-presidents of human relations that statesmanship in industry will create constructive leadership. . . .

"I am asking every thinking manager to create a division of human relations equal to if not above the treasurer, production man, sales manager and engineer in importance and prestige."

Calling on managements to appeal to the worker's common sense, to "be honest with him, kill off the rumors," Mr. Crawford discussed several "bugaboos" which he said represented misconceptions in employees' minds. Among them:

"The worker believes he gains by doing less. As soon as he understands that increased production is the only real source of high wages and more wages, half the industrial problems are solved.

"The worker has a mistaken impression of the relationship between ownership and income. Here's a true fact . . . in 10 years of the depression, my company (Thompson Products, Inc., of Cleveland, of which Mr. Crawford is president) distributed $100,000,000 in wages to workers and at no time during those 10 years was the company worth over $10,000,000. . . ."

"And the worker believes, wrongly, that income is distributed unfairly. . . . It is a true fact that in this country management distributes 88 per cent of its 'take' in income to workers, 5 per cent to the owners, with the remainder plowed back into the business. . . .

"The worker misunderstands the relationship between management and labor. He believes it is that of a cat-and-dog scrap. The true fact is this: Modern industrial management is labor. There is but one difference between management and labor—and that is that management has the responsibility for perpetuating the business and therefore must make decisions which affect the life of the business."

Steel Industry's Capacity Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that the steel industry's capacity had risen to a peak of 90,881,000 tons per year, showing a three-year annual capacity expansion of nearly 10,000,000 tons.

When the present expansion program is completed, total steel capacity in the United States will be approximately 96,000,000 tons per year, the goal which was set for July 1, but which was not reached because of delays in plant projects, the Institute said.

U. S. Industrial Output Rises To New Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—Industrial production jumped to a new high in July following June's slight decline, the Federal Reserve Board reported, ascribing both changes largely to fluctuations in coal output which was reduced during June by the nation-wide work stoppage.

In its monthly summary of general business and financial conditions, the board said production of crude petroleum also increased in July and iron ore shipments reached the highest monthly rate on record.

A continued increase in the output of most durable products and chemicals reflected chiefly a further rise in munitions production. Meat packing and cigarette output was up, while declines noted during June in production of leather and textile products continued through July. Activity in most other non-durable goods industries was little changed.

The summary gave this additional picture for July:

The cost of living declined slightly due to lower food prices.

The value of construction contracts continued to decline, reflecting the drop in awards for publicly-financed industrial facilities and for public works and utilities.

Retail sales fell less than seasonally and continued substantially larger than a year ago.

The general level of wholesale commodity prices was little changed.

Lendable bank reserves declined from an average level of about $1,500,000,000 in mid-July to $1,200,000,000 at month's end and continued at that level during the first half of August.

Canada to Decide On Essentiality Of Newsprint Soon

OTTAWA (AP)—It is learned that Canada's cabinet, policy-making body of the Dominion, will consider after the excitement of the Quebec Conference and the Presidential visit here the question of ranking newsprint with other essential products.

The decision must be made by the council, it was explained, since the manpower needs of the newsprint and paper and pulp industries must be weighed with labor demands of a multitude of war agencies comparable with those of the United States.

Aside from insistent demands for men from every side, the matter would call for a major decision because newsprint is only one of forest products. Pulpwood, the raw material for newsprint, is under the timber controller while fuel wood comes under still another chief. Those forest products are under supply minister C. D. Howe, while newsprint boss Guy E. Hoult works under Donald Gordon, prices board chairman, who reports to Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley.

If manpower were not so much in demand, it would be relatively simple for Mr. Gordon and Mr. Hoult to ask selective service director Arthur MacNamara—who is under Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell—for 20,000 additional men, the industry's need. But Mr. MacNamara, whose job corresponds to that of U. S. Manpower Commissioner McNutt, is harried also with pleas from shipbuilders, aircraft manufacturers and other segments of Canada's war effort.

Pullman Co. Net Lower

CHICAGO, (AP) — The Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., reported June net income of $396,537 against $667,495 in the same month. Net income for the six months ended June 30, 1943, was $2,833,267 compared with $3,747,233 in the same 1942 period.

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Javery Bad Mound News To St. Louis

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

No one can convince the Cardinals that Al Javery isn't one of the National League's leading pitchers.

Five times the lanky right-hander from Oxford, Mass., has worked against the world champions this year, and on each occasion he gave them a battle. In 17 games to date, the Braves have emerged witn only two victories over the Redbirds, and—you guessed it—Javery won them both.

Yesterday Al almost made it three, but Mort Cooper was ahead 1-0 at the end of 10 innings and had his 18th triumph. As usual, the Braves fumbled several opportunities to win in regulation innings.

Musial Triple

Again it was that Musial boy who played the key role in the Cardinal win. It looked for a while as if Javery was to be the first Boston pitcher this season to blank the young hitting star of the league. But Stan came up in the 10th, with Harry Walker on first base, and clouted a long triple to the right of center. Thus the circuit's top hitter has connected in all 17 games with the Braves. His average against us is a fine .408.

It long has been this reporter's policy not to criticize ball players, but instead try to find the bright side of a ball game, no matter how slim the angle may be. But the time must by now be ripe for the Braves to do something about Eddie Joost. The young man's attitude in regard to off-the-field behavior is distorted, and he seems to have fallen into a lackadaisical streak in uniform. Yesterday he looked like the best player the Cardinals had.

Given Raise

It is rather difficult to say this about Joost. But the boy, apparently, is the sort who hustles and thrives on a winning club, only to sag in temperament in the second division. The point is, however, he is getting paid just as much in seventh place as he was in the first division—more, in fact, because Bob Quinn gave him a raise when he joined the team this spring. Even Bill McKechnie, who handled Joost at Cincy last year, was surprised to hear of the change in him.

Casey Stengel is giving Hugh Poland more games to catch of late, and the former Giant has looked like the best hitter on the backstopping staff. His batting pace for the last four games is .467. His specialty is the two-base hit. He got his third in as many games facing Cooper.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox split yesterday at Cleveland . . . O'Neil, making his initial big league start, lost the first, 5-2, but Dick Newsome came back with a sparkling two-hitter, 7-0 . . . Jim Tabor has gone three games in a row without a chance at third base, which may be a record . . . Jim also is hitting again . . . The Cardinals have taken 14 straight from the Braves . . . Open dates in the Hub tomorrow and Friday . . . The Giants come in on Saturday.

Boston Pitching

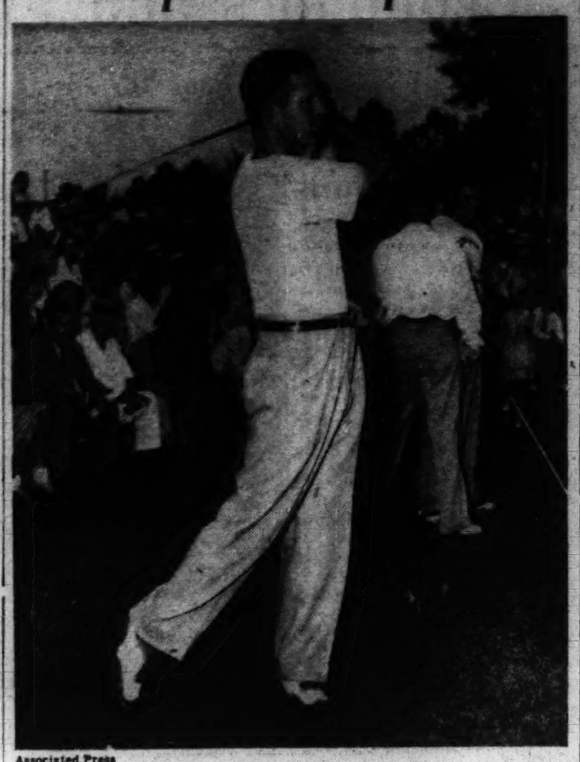
Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Andrews	10	16
Tobin	11	9	Farrell	0	1
Javery	11	12	Odom	0	3
Salvo	4	5	Cardoni	0	0
Barrett	10	13			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	Brown	6	4
Hughson	11	9	O'Neil	1	1
Ryba	6	4	Terry	6	5
Woods	6	3	Dobson	4	8
			Newsome	8	10

Tops in Two Sports



Associated Press

Sammy Byrd, ex-Baseball Star

Sam Byrd of Philadelphia, driving at the Beverly Club course in the recent Victory National Golf Tournament, which he won against field of the nation's great golfers. Byrd once played in the outfield for the New York Yankee baseball team.

Collegiate All-Stars Ready For Pro Champions Tonight

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 25 (AP)—It's kickoff time for the 1943 football season. And the College All-Stars and a professional team—this year the Washington Redskins—are providing the usual dramatic and colorful start tonight as they have for the last 10 years.

It's a new setting, Dyche Stadium on the Northwestern University campus, and a smaller crowd, although a sellout throng of 50,000, that will herald the opening of the new campaign. The game was moved here from Chicago's Soldier Field, site of the previous nine games and where 101,000 saw last year's contest—but it's the same big show.

Football Preview

This is the football season preview—the first two teams of the year to face each other in formal competition.

One is a member of the National Football League, whose end was considered certain last winter just after these same Redskins had beaten the Chicago Bears for the championship which entitled them to a place in tonight's game.

The other is a great, powerful array of collegians—many of them on leave from the various armed services—an aggregation that the doubting Thomases said last spring could never be assembled.

Curtailed Activity

Between them they represent the curtailed but still highly active groups that intend to entertain the nation's football fans this fall. Thus far 236 colleges have abandoned football, and the professionals will operate this fall with two less teams than last year. But this is football on a major scale, nevertheless.

It could be a great passing show tonight—the vaunted Sammy Baugh of Washington pitching on one side, able Glenn Dobbs of Tulsa and Otto Graham of Northwestern throwing on the other.

Or it may be a fine display of clever halfbacks and pounding fullbacks, or—the offenses failing—a battle between two formidable lines.

Gross, $200,000

Despite the smaller attendance the game is expected to gross approximately $200,000, a record for the series. Proceeds will go to the Chicago servicemen's centers.

This is the first appearance of the Redskins in the All-Star game since 1938, when the Washington club was defeated, 28 to 16. The professionals have won every one of the intervening contests—the New York Giants in 1939, 9 to 0; the Green Bay Packers in 1940, 45 to 28, and the Chicago Bears in 1941 and 1942, by scores of 37 to 13 and 21 to 0.

The collegians have won only twice, in 1937 and 1938, and there were tie games in 1934 and 1936.

For Arthur (Dutch) Bergman of the Redskins this is his debut as coach of a National Football League team. Harry Stuhldreher of the University of Wisconsin heads the All-Star coaching staff.

The kickoff is scheduled for 8:30 p. m. (C. W. T.)

Golf Writers Could Find Plenty to Write on Game

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of our local columnists wants to know what has become of our golfers. "Since the war and gasoline rationing," he writes, "I can't recall having seen or heard of a golfer anywhere."

Perhaps they "just ain't talkin'." There are some around, as we can attest from personal observation and from hearsay. It may have been just our good fortune to encounter a golfer or two on Devonshire street, or Federal street, who had a "story to tell"; or visit Brae-Burn, Woodland, Wollaston or some other course at a propitious time for information, while the aforesaid columnist was gazing upon unpopulated tees.

Attendance Fairly Good

Granted that the play-through-the-week has not been up to pre-war dimensions, it nevertheless is a fact that week-end attendance on the local courses has been fairly substantial, circumstances considered, and there have been some performances which in other times would have had the golf scribes pounding their typewriters. Might it be that the sports departments have been a trifle neglectful of the Royal and Ancient pastime?

Any writer might well have gone into his reserve of superlatives, for example, writing about that 60 of Ted Bishop's at Woodland, and his next-day round of 66, whereby he compiled 126 for 36 holes. Look over the 36-hole totals of any of the headline professionals for two successive rounds of that ilk on a regulation golf course and if you can find anything to equal it, you do better than I can. John Corcoran has analyzed the two rounds and found that the big fellow was 16 under par, including 18 birdies, 16 pars, two bogies and 23 one-putt greens. Bishop had 24 putts in his 60 and 25 in his 66.

Seventh Hole in One

Something else occurred at Woodland a few days after Bishop's 60, that merited more than passing attention. R. Murray Purves holed his tee shot at the 11th. Now it must be admitted that golf aces are not such a rarity as they were in the old days, when fewer were playing and greens were less perfect; but it so happens that for Purves this was the seventh occasion in which he had landed his tee shot into the cup, which puts him into an exceedingly small group of such performers.

Alex (Sandy) Herd of England is the topliner with 19; James Braid, another of that great quartet of British pros who were predominant for years in British circles, has had 14, J. H. Taylor 10, while the late Harry Vardon, greatest of them all, and considered by some as the most accurate golfer of all times, only had one ace up to 1932. Mike Brady had had seven or more, probably more.

Several at Woodland

This seventh hold-in-one for Purves the other day came during one of his several rounds on his old golfing balliwick during a business trip north, for he now makes his home in Orlando, Fla. It was his second ace at the Woodland 11th, one bounce into the cup, in full view of the performer and his companion players, Archie Osgood and Dr. Godfrey. His other aces at Woodland were on three holes long since discarded—the old 10th, over the hill to the right of the present short 5th; the old 13th, a punch bowl over which the drive now goes to the 8th, and the old 18th, where the practice putting green is now. He had another on the old 11th at Pinehurst and one at Orlando. It might also be mentioned that Purves had deuced the 512-yard hole at Coonamesseett, down on Cape Cod.

Now, for variety, let's move over to Wollaston for an item or two that might be worth talking about, if the golfers were disposed to do some talkin' these days. Joe Hoffman, Francis Shea, Chick Connolly, Eddie Dunn and Dave Montgomery played a recent round in which their best-ball on this par-72 course went: Out—3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 3; 2—29; in—4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 2, 4, 4—30. Total—59.

All Four Birdied

Dunn and Shea also figured in another round in which they, along with Ted Adams, the former Massachusetts amateur champion, and Dan McNeice, the club pro, were 32 out and 30 home. The feature of that round, however, was that all four birdied the par-4 fourteenth. Dunn approached first and laid his second shot six feet from the cup; Shea stuck his second two feet inside that; Adams hit one that they all thought was in the cup for a deuce; McNeice hit the pin, the ball running around the rim and stopping a foot or two beyond.

And, talking about those who have something to talk about in golf, wouldn't you want to stop a friend and tell him about it if you never had broken 80 in your golfing career and then got a 78? That's what Mark Hanna did at Wollaston. George Berry, his contesting companion, got so peeved about it that he registered three birdies in the first 11 holes, which was something extra good for him.

Water Buffalo Golf Hazard For Army Officer in India

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—It's hard enough to make a golf shot with nothing more distracting than a well modulated sneeze, so Frank Wright's troubles can be appreciated. All he has to contend with is the snorting and huffing and baleful glares of numerous Water Buffalo daring him to hit them with the ball—just once.

Frank Wright, now Lieut. Frank Wright of the Air Corps, once wrote about the Gators as publicity man for the University of Florida, and in those happy days would have considered you quite out of line if you had suggested that someday he would be writing about Water Buffalo. Personally, he'll take the Gators.

Somewhere in India

Lieutenant Wright is stationed at some end of the world place in India, and his letter is interesting in that it shows to what lengths the American boys will go to get in their sports no matter where they are, and because between the lines it suggests all the homesickness and yearning for the American way of life that touches all the boys in distant parts.

"It's nice to be able to keep up with happenings on the sports front, even if it comes to us two or three weeks late," he writes. "One of your clippings was a writeup about Freddy Corcoran and the sports program in England. You know, England now seems like a spot mighty close to the old homeland right now. Out here, too, sports aren't like they can be made for American soldiers in England.

Staged Baseball Game

"I'll never forget the baseball game I staged near here. It was the first ever played in this part of the world, but the British, Chinese, Indians, et al, got a big kick out of it. For lots of lads there never can be a substitute for baseball. . . .

"I found some golf courses that virtually were deserted. British tea planters used to play them, but, with the war on, they almost abandoned the game, and the courses were being taken over by Water Buffalo. If you don't think it's something, Whitney, try playing a few shots in and out among the W. B.

Not Country-Clubbing

"No, the boys aren't country clubbing over here—they're here to do a job. Nobody wants to be here, or likes it, and the sooner everyone can get moving back to the States—well, that's the zero hour, I tell you. But there wasn't any point in not trying to beg, borrow or steal some golf equipment so the boys would have something to help them take out the boredom of their duty. The old beat-up balls we've nursed along would amaze you. . . .

"The British love their tennis, golf and soccer, and if it wasn't for the tennis courts and soccer fields there wouldn't be a level spot. In this area 80 per cent of the tea is said to be grown, and a lot of rice, too, so if it isn't tea or rice it's country that for 4,000 years never saw a plow or rake.

Weather is Perfect

"From mid-November through March the weather is perfect, making it grand for tennis. I see Hal Surface quite often. I think Hal ranked No. 6, didn't he, so when we play together I just have to stand and hold my racquet, and he completely conquers our two opponents.

"I'll have to tell you about the established caddy hire out here for nine holes—ball boy, two annas; caddy, three annas, which means four and six cents, respectively. . . .

"While doing their bit, and hoping soon to do more to blast the Japs completely and forever out of the war, these American boys are just the same sports loving kids who, in the midst of war, when the moments come for relaxation, carry on the great U. S. A. sports tradition."

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	72	45	.615	..
Washington	65	56	.537	9
Detroit	61	54	.530	10
Cleveland	60	55	.522	11
Chicago	62	57	.521	11
Boston	57	62	.479	16
St. Louis	52	63	.452	19
Philadelphia	41	78	.345	32

Results Aug. 24

Cleveland 5, Boston 2.
Boston 7, Cleveland 0.
New York 2, Detroit 1.
Detroit 3, New York 1.
Washington 10, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 5.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 1.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	76	39	.661	..
Cincinnati	65	52	.556	12
Pittsburgh	64	55	.538	14
Brooklyn	60	58	.508	17½
Chicago	56	61	.479	21
Philadelphia	54	66	.450	24½
Boston	51	63	.447	24½
New York	43	75	.364	34½

Results Aug. 24

St. Louis 1, Boston 0. (10 inns.).
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 9, Brooklyn 6. (6 inns.).
New York 8, Chicago 7.
Chicago 6, New York 1.

Harvard Plans Informal Grid Team for Fall

War-time football of a sort will be seen at Harvard this fall if present plans materialize. One hundred and fifty students reported at a meeting last night held by Carroll F. Getchell, manager of the Harvard A. A., and acting head football Coach Henry Lamar. Many of those attending were Navy V-12 students. It was decided to hold informal football.

There will be a team formed which will play other colleges and service elevens, but it will not be truly representative of Harvard. No letters will be awarded, but the team will play in the stadium as regular Harvard teams have done.

Of those to report last night, four were lettermen from the Crimson eleven last year, Bob Byrnes, Lloyd (Swede) Anderson and Paul Perkins, backs; and George Hibbard, tackle. A game with Tufts College has been booked for Nov. 13 and others are in prospect.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	472	50	129	5	31	.278
Masi	165	21	45	3	23	.273
Nieman	356	31	97	5	38	.262
Farrell	141	8	37	0	19	.262
Klutz	168	11	43	0	17	.256
Workman	462	54	114	9	55	.247
Wietelmann	402	25	96	0	26	.239
Barna	83	6	20	1	3	.227
Ross	304	25	46	5	22	.225
Ryan	352	41	74	1	19	.210
Joost	329	27	60	2	18	.182
Poland	113	5	20	0	7	.177
Heitzel	73	6	12	0	4	.164

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	60	7	33	5	28	.333
Partee	246	28	73	0	27	.297
Fox	451	53	133	2	39	.295
Culberson	298	36	83	3	32	.279
Newsome	304	31	84	1	15	.276
Doerr	477	64	127	15	61	.266
Lupien	478	50	120	4	33	.251
Tabor	245	31	59	10	44	.247
Metkovich	185	19	44	4	17	.238
Simmons	108	7	22	0	11	.204
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Lazor	122	12	25	0	7	.200
Conroy	86	13	16	1	6	.186
Peacock	85	4	13	0	4	.153

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

WALLKILL, N. Y. — For sale, 9-room house, stucco on hollow tile; plot 150 x 150; steam heat with stoker; 2 baths; 2-car garage; bus service to Newburgh and New York. C. V. CROSSLEY, 283 Grand Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

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Want old or new home in Boston, or suburbs. Wellesley 3312.

TO LET

ONE-HALF duplex house, suitable for executives; 3 rooms on first floor, 5 rooms on second floor and bath, 2 rooms on third floor and bath; must be seen to be appreciated. Tel. Arl. 2480 (Mass.).

HOUSES TO LET

SUMMIT, N. J.—10-room house, partially furnished or unfurnished. Oct. 1st; 5 minutes from Lackawanna station; reasonable; owner reserves 3 rooms. Write 15 Franklin Place, or tel. Sum. 6-0108 before 8 a. m. or after 4 p. m.

HOUSES WANTED

5- TO 6-ROOM house or duplex, unfurnished, convenient to Roxbury, Mass.; $60-$70, by family of adults and one 3-year-old girl; will give best of care; excellent references. Write F. C. CHASE, 145 North Main, Natick, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, BACK BAY—Unusual past house apt.; garage; 2 adults; Christian Scientists preferred; $180. Box B-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Lady share two-room apt. with lady; separate rooms; one room, unfurn.; kitchen and bath; off hall; cross ventilation. 14L. 410 W. 26th St. WA. 9-5631.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WELL-FURNISHED apartment from Nov. 1 to April 1, between Arlington and Dartmouth Streets or Beacon or Commonwealth Avenue. Bdrm., living room, dining room or dinette, kitchen, bedroom and bath, maid's room and bath. Reply Box 32, Marshfield Hills, Mass.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Near Beach and Church, run. water, and priv. baths, $2.50 day up. Free bathing. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Large airy; ocean view from porch; bathing from house. The Wilmay, 129 Atlantic Avenue.

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Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
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Double, $3 and $3.50
30 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

LARGE, pleasant room, kitchen privileges; refined family surroundings. 79 Gainsboro St., Suite 3. Phone Ken 8742, Boston, Mass.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Nice quiet, sunny room next bath, second floor; cent. hot water; private home; refs. exc. STA. 6563.

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BUSINESS woman wants quiet room, Manhattan; privileges of kitchenette. Write Box S-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOM, board, war-working mother, Boy 5 years; vicinity United Aircraft, Stratford, Conn. Box J-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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A thoroughly equipped teacher of English, an experienced mathematics teacher and a successful teacher of history are being sought to lead and build up these departments in a New England preparatory school for boys that is being reorganized along unique lines specially adapted to replace outmoded educational systems and meet postwar conditions affecting youth. The opportunity to render service is exceptional, but applicants must enjoy living and working with boys and, if married, the wife also must be eager to share in this character-development work. Write Box S-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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HOUSEKEEPER general for adult family of 3; plain cooking; cleaning woman 1 day; good salary; good home; own bedroom, living room and bath. Tel. Hingham 1436, or write MRS. E. D. H., 62 Burditt Ave., Hingham, Mass.

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(Continued)

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Established 1854

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OUTFITTERS · MEN · BOYS
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We have prepared hundreds of yards of wanted
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Lehigh Valley's
Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Your Retail Store
for Your Convenience

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PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

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The Halle Bros. Co.
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IN FURS
and
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CLOTH COATS
Back to School or College!
WE ARE READY

Frost, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Brides, register the date of your wedding in our Bride's Bureau and get 130-page Bride's Book Free.

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Established 1905
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Flowers mean so much yet cost so little.
HIGHLAND FLORAL CO.
6010 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Montrose 2144

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Cambrooke Exclusives Are Born For The Times . . . .
Cloth Coat with or sans fur collars and luxurious fur coats for Women, Misses and Juniors.
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ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
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Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1913
537-545 Penn Street

"More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's
BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
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SCRANTON

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A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service
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Complete Fuel Service
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ON THE CORNER

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Toy & Stationery Shop
7028 Terminal Square
Open Evenings Boul. 2234

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WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
It's Great!

WILKINSBURG

The HOUSE of FLOWERS and GIFTS
Artistic Flower Arrangements for All Occasions
EDGAR L. WARENAH
806 Center St.
Wilkinsburg
Churchill 0388

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
PENN AVENUE and WOOD STREET
Serving Wilkinsburg Since 1889

YORK

Buy Your
VITALITY SHOES
from
York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
51-53 S. George Street

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun

Gene Carr

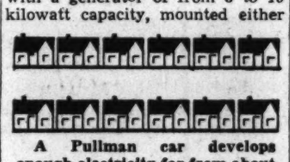
"Remember, Mr. Winters, when I was that old trab who was so hard to satisfy?"

Did You Ever Wonder

Where Pullman Cars Get the Electricity They Use?

According to information furnished by their chief engineer, practically all the cars of the Pullman Company are provided with means for generating the electrical energy necessary to make them self-sufficient.

Most of the cars are equipped with a generator of from 3 to 15 kilowatt capacity, mounted either



A Pullman car develops enough electricity for from about four to twelve small homes.

on the end of the truck or on the underframe of the car body. By belt or gear drives, these generators obtain their power from the car axle.

While the car is rolling along the track, the generator furnishes current to operate whatever lights or equipment may be in use and also furnishes current for charging the storage batteries. The latter are 16-cell lead storage batteries and when charged they provide for several hours of service while the car is standing still.

A limited number of Pullman cars are equipped with an engine-driven generator of 7½ kilowatt capacity, with the necessary regulators and storage battery. The engine uses propane gas as fuel, the gas being stored in portable tanks in rack on the car underframe. By such an arrangement current can be generated whether the car is standing or running.

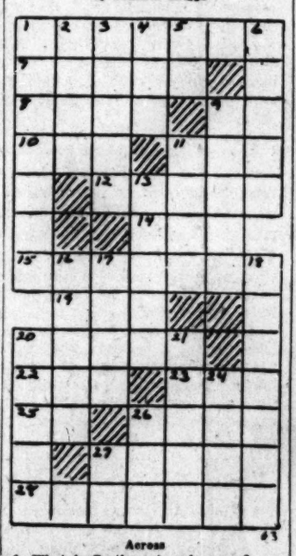
In event of failure of the equipment of a car on the road, intercar connectors are provided, so that current for lighting can be drawn from another car.

The amount of current required by a Pullman car varies with the type of car. In general, the cars require electricity for the operation of electric lights and for the motors and controls of the air-conditioning equipment. In addition, Pullman cars which furnish buffet service use electric toasters, drink mixers, hot cups, and even electric pressing irons. The average car uses a hundred electric lamps.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is Beethoven's only opera?
7—To ridicule or criticize (colloq.).
8—Mendicants expect what?
9—Combahee River is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
10—One that represents what is newest.
11—What is a city of Peru?
12—At no time.
14—What Biblical city was originally called Laish?
15—What are thin strips of wood interwoven with others to make a chair seat, basket, etc.?
19—What do you call a motion-picture studio and its adjoining territory?
20—The range of view is what?
22—A Maypole is used on what day of May?
23—What is a manufacturing and commercial city of Germany?
25—Amsterdam in U. S. is in what State (abbr.)?
26—What is a pronello?
27—What is a set of matched furniture for a specified room?
28—The master of a fishing or small trading vessel is called what?

Down
1—What was first name of Bacon, English philosopher, statesman, and author?
2—Hand of what mythical character was promised, to suitor successful in archery contest?
3—Who is goatherd in Vergil's third "Eclogue"?
4—What is a suffix used to form feminine nouns?
5—Lieutenant (abbr.).
6—What is first name of composer of "Chocolate Soldier"?
9—Agreeable odor is what?
11—Who is one of titular characters in "The Brothers Karamazov"?
13—What character in Sir Bulwer-Lytton's "Harold" is called "the Fair"?
16—Who was a famous Roman author and orator?
17—What is a theater box or stall?
18—What is any of several long-winged marine birds?
20—In Longfellow's poem, what "comes like the benediction that follows after prayer"?
21—If you planted a Darwin, it would be what?
24—What stringed musical instrument was formerly much in use?
26—Young dog.
27—What is Italian word for "yes"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Customers Are Honest

(Business Week)

Seattle

In most restaurants, customers seldom get within reaching distance of the cash drawer. At Seattle, Wash., however, A. R. Morrowich runs his lunch room differently. He not only allows patrons to ring up and deposit the amounts of their checks, but also permits them to make their change. So far all diners have been honest, reports Morrowich.

Words of Current Interest

Cognizance—*Kog'-ni-zans* (o and i short, a clipped-short as in account); or, especially in legal connections, *kon'-i-zans* (vowels as before, g not sounded).

By derivation, it should be spelled with s in the third syllable (Latin *cognoscere*, "to know"). The z, however, has long prevailed. Implies an admission or conviction of "knowledge" of something or somebody. Often requires "have" or "take" to complete its meaning.

Covert (Isa. 32:2)—*Kuv'-ert* (u short, e as in maker).

An American Translation has "a shelter from the storm" in place of Authorized "a covert from the tempest." The Latin verb of source is *co-operire*, "to close over," "to shut tight." The awkward past participle, *co-opertus*, is happily shortened in French to *couvert* before entering English. Employed as adjective, with idea of "hidden meaning" from the fourteenth century; as noun since the fifteenth.

Eliab (I Sam. 16:6)—*E-li'-ab* (e quick-long as in event, i long, a short).

Brother of David, older and handsomer, too, perhaps; somewhat scant, nevertheless, in endowment of character, so that he proves ineligible for the kingship of Israel.

Impotent (John 5:7) — *Im'-po-tent* (i short, o quick-long as in obey, e clipped-short as in silent).

"Powerless"; from Latin seemingly by way of French, and used in English the past 500 years. Wycliffe and old translators following him have "sick man," while Authorized, evidently influenced by scholarly considerations, has "impotent man," thereby selecting a derivative which is a more exact equivalent of the original Greek.

Mirage—*Mi-razh'* (i short, a as in arm).

A French term equivalent to "marvel," obviously coined after the manner of the Italian *miraggio*. The Italian word is associated by history and legend with strange and deceiving appearances that transpire in the atmosphere of the Straits of Messina. The French word comes into English after the expedition of Napoleon into Egypt, where his soldiers, camping on the desert, were impressed by the elevations, inversions, and distortions of distant objects such as frequently occur.

Potsherd (Isa. 45:9) — *Pot'-shurd'* (o short, u as in urn).

A piece or fragment of a broken earthen pot. Now chiefly used in archaeology, to indicate ceramic fragments found by excavation. The word "shard" (of which "sherd" is a variant) is sometimes used in modern figurative speech, to denote any fragment or broken bit.

Physique — *Fi-zek'* (i short, e long).

Makes its way from French into English early in the nineteenth century, being wanted for expression of an idea then modern. Refers to the human body, sometimes in an admiring and again in a derogating way. Like "mirage," it retains its native pronunciation.

Triad—*Tri'-ad* (i long, a short).

From a Greek word which stands for the number 3, or represents characteristics of the figure. It makes itself useful in the philosophy of Pythagoras, where number groups matter so much. The English word is current in all sorts of applied ways from the sixteenth century down. It is adopted into musical nomenclature by the beginning of the nineteenth, to denote what in harmony is known as a common chord.

Monitor Camera Club from Lorne Huycke, Newell, Calif.

Navahos—Senior and Junior

These two cheerful subjects were photographed in the Painted Desert, east of the Grand Canyon.

A Verse for Today . . .

If we believe not, yet he abideth faithful: he cannot deny himself.—II TIM. 2:13

NEWS ITEM—WASHINGTON—MESS SERGEANT EDWARD M. DZUBA WINS LEGION OF MERIT MEDAL FOR MAKING APPETIZING RECIPES FROM LEFTOVERS
COULD I BE ASSIGNED TO SERGEANT DZUBA'S BATTALION?
BOY! YOU'RE NOT SO DUMB!
DRAFT BOARD
SHUX! DZUBA ONLY USED LEFTOVER FOOD
BUT YOU'RE GOING TO OUT-DZUBA DZUBA, HEY SARGE
THIS IS MY WIFE, CAPTAIN.. I THOUGHT IF SHE COULD WORK IN THE KITCHEN FOR A WHILE UNDER DZUBA SHE'D LEARN HOW NOT TO BE SO WASTEFUL
HOW ABOUT COOKING AT TAY HOTELS AFTER THE WAR
JUST THE KIND OF A HUSBAND I ADMIRE
HERE'S A MOVIE CONTRACT
I WANT DZUBA TO WRITE A COOK BOOK
I'LL PUBLISH HIS RECIPES
YOU DON'T HAVE TO BUILD A MOUSE-TRAP TO GET A PATH TO YOUR DOOR.. JUST TRY MIXING UP SOME GOULASH

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Quiet Community*

By Le Pelley

OH BOY.. THIS MUST BE THE DETECTIVE BOOK I ORDERED ...
WOW... HOW TO USE HANDCUFFS... HOW TO TRAIL SOMEONE FROM THE UNDER-WORLD ...
HOW TO CAPTURE AND DISARM GANGSTERS... HOW TO RECOGNIZE THEIR DENS AND HIDEOUTS!
WILLOWVILLE !! WHAT A TOWN FOR A DETECTIVE TO BE STUCK IN !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! Boss!*

By Rodgers

We had a big storm today—
CRACK!
A real thunder shower—
And you know me!
However, I managed to locate the Boss—
So I didn't mind it—much—

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Pause, But Not for Refreshments*

By The Hagers

I came home unexpectedly.
And found that we had company.
Miss Lilly ate a bean croquette
With Aunt Matilda and Claudette.
I tiptoed out to get a snack,
But hastily stopped in my track.
The stove, the sink, the breakfast nook
Convinced me Claudette was the cook.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Quebec

On the conclusion of their conference at Quebec, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt issued a joint statement. It contained 362 words.

Comment on the Quebec communiqué could almost end there, for although 1,000,000 words will probably be written about the meaning of those 362 words, they did not disclose any basic new decisions on Allied political or military strategy.

That is precisely as it should be, of course. For in the present "war of nerves" it is particularly necessary to keep the Axis guessing. And the British and American peoples are confident enough about the war to need no morale-lifting hints about the "forward actions of the Fleet, Army and Air Forces of the two nations."

Lack of news is no sign that there was any lack of accomplishment in the conference. Indeed the atmosphere surrounding it has been one of optimism and unity. It is highly gratifying that so much harmony exists "at the summit of the war direction" of the two great democracies which are bearing the chief burden of the United Nations cause. We do not know whether the general staffs work together as agreeably as they appear to, but the congeniality and similarity of views between the Prime Minister and the President go far below any surface show, and are one of the great strengths of the Allies.

Those who wish to put a microscope on the words and phrases of the joint statement may discover some meaning in the attention given to Russia in it and in the leaders' press conference. The fact that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill consider it necessary not only to explain why Stalin was not invited but to hold out hope of a tripartite conference in the near future at least shows an awareness of public concern about relations with Russia.

The explanation does not remove that concern because it is obvious that the Russian leader could have participated in discussions about the European theater just as the Chinese Ambassador was brought into the planning about the Pacific theater. Greater efforts are needed, not merely for discussions with Russia's leader, but for much fuller elementary understanding between the peoples of Russia and America and Britain, without which agreements between leaders would rest on quicksand.

As to the great question of a second front, the public will get more information from bombing operations over Europe than from official statements. The "Hamburging" of Berlin appears to have begun. There is reason to believe that before attempting any drive across the English Channel London and Washington wish to test further the possibility of bombing's breaking the Germans' morale and destroying their industrial power to make war.

Yet the smashing of airports and communication centers in France and western Germany would serve also to facilitate an invasion. So too would the evident attempt to crack the Reich's air power by the secondary effect of bombing raids—the destruction of Nazi air defenses, particularly of thousands of fighter planes. Quebec leaves as open as ever the question of where and how the Allies will strike. We are content that it should.

Sol and Soup

Early Sunday morning Amos and Andy's former boss must have found himself echoing their frequent wail: "We sure is in a mess." With all Andy's genius for getting into scrapes, he never has quite equalled the "perdicerment" posed by seven miles of trucks on the road to the Campbell Soup Company's Camden, New Jersey, plant, filled with "love apples" ripening all at once under a hot August sun, and insufficient manpower to unload them.

It appeared for a while as if Old Sol was going into the soup business without benefit of the Campbell process. But Camden folk sprang to the rescue with considerably more success than that usually achieved by the taxicab partners' well meaning but blundering friends. A thousand civilian volunteers from other industries and business firms devoted their Sunday holiday to unloading the fruit, and not a tomato was spoiled.

Innumerable crops throughout the country are being saved through similar whole-hearted citizen co-operation. Such instances display an awareness on the part of the individual of the vital place which food production holds in the victory plan. Americans are making sure that "Soup's on!" will continue a welcome call, not only to the family table but to camp mess.

Get On With the Job

The stronger legal position granted the War Labor Board under the Smith-Connally anti-strike law is already being laudably reflected in more forthright action. This is shown in the firm telegram to heads of the striking Brewster aircraft workers threatening to use "all steps within its authority" to end the stoppage. These steps include such potentialities as impounding union dues and canceling draft deferments.

In the Brewster situation are revealed a few of the complexities governing employee relations in these days of burgeoning union power and increasing Government control, with management left in the middle. Four guards hired by the company, paid by the company and members of the aircraft union, were, as has become usual in many war plants, sworn in as members of the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve, which gives them a certain legal authority and presumably places them under Coast Guard discipline.

In the case at hand the Coast Guard officers assigned these four men to certain guard posts. This conflicted with the union rules which set up a seniority system for assignment to posts, some of which may be favored for one reason or another.

The guards, evidently considering themselves primarily private employees subject to union rules, refused to obey their Coast Guard commander. They were arrested and taken to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The 4,000 Brewster workers in the Johnsville, Pa., plant promptly put down their tools in what some have described as a strike called by union shop stewards and which others insist was a spontaneous walkout. This, ostensibly, is what the Brewster strike is about, although it is frequently difficult to assess all the factors that enter into a strike picture.

What it really is—and none must lose sight of it—is a halt in the production of Corsair fighters, and Buccaneer and Bermuda dive bombers.

This dispute should be immediately referred to an arbiter to determine the true status of the guards. Work should be resumed and continued while the determination is being made.

What They Fight For

One of our editors had a bright idea while laying out a page the other morning. He had a photograph fresh from the Sicilian front of a young Army nurse in an informal pose. She had a tin hat on her head and a tin can on her knee, out of which she was about to make a meal. There was a smile on her lovely young face and her hair curled engagingly from under the helmet, and everything about her fresh and fair features might well have been to the boys at the front a symbol of home—certainly a reminder of "the girl I left behind me." Borrowing from the subtitle of a weekly column on this page, the editor proposed as a caption for the photograph: "Peace Aims Feature."

Perhaps the bright news editor is right. We have before us a letter from a soldier in a Florida training camp which say something of that sort. "Home is the end for which he fights," says our letter. "He thinks of victory in terms of home-coming. . . . It is the symbol of a good way of life." Victory and home, our soldier argues, are at once associated in the service man's thought, and he goes on:

> The reason is not in the photographs the service man carries. It is not in the mere memory of home. The reason lies in the suddenness of the hard change from civilian to soldier. . . . Though it may not have been a perfect existence, few indeed are the enlisted men that remember it otherwise. Home is the end for which soldiers are fighting all over the world. Their end is not glory. Their thought is not primarily victory, or the reputation for heroism. The end of the fighting is the peace in which the modern Minute Man may return to his land and finish his plowing.

Naturally the corollary to the proposition that home is the end for which the soldier fights is the explanation of what home means to him. It is always—at least mentally—a place of refuge. Here one dwells beneath his own roof with his loved ones, free to voice his own opinions and to listen to others voice theirs, free to worship as he chooses, his needs met, unafraid.

That is the ideal of home, the abiding place of the affections. Thinking it over, however, the soldier may readily see that making just such homes for peoples now under the heel of an oppressor, as well as to preserve his own home, is just what this war is all about. And because many of us thought more of our own home comforts than about these things in world terms, a world war burst about our ears.

Yes, home is a "peace aims feature," but with a universal conception.

Signed, Sealed—

The New Europe

The Bookshelf

THE NEW EUROPE, by Bernard Newman (New York: Macmillan. $3), will interest anyone who asks himself with some apprehension how many of the problems that caused the war will be solved by it. For though it does not provide a final answer to this question, it at least contains a catalogue of one specific set of problems—the European boundary disputes.

The author wants his book to be considered "an elementary handbook of the Peace Conference." In some respects it is more and in others less than that.

It is less because it makes too light of the emotional, religious, and economic tensions without which no border dispute would have been able to assume dangerous proportions, and also because it deals exclusively with European affairs. It is more because it makes the reader sense the atmosphere of the respective countries.

Mr. Newman holds that most of the differences can be made up by transfer of populations, regional plebiscites, and minor border rectifications. (It is doubtful whether any such rectification will be considered a "minor" one by the affected people!) He estimates that altogether between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000 people will have to be moved, but he thinks that through careful planning hardships can be kept at a minimum.

The author is skeptical about the emergence of a pan-European federation immediately after the war—a solution that would render superfluous the redrafting of border lines. He visualizes the formation of a series of regional federations which will draw closer to each other gradually. He insists that frontiers will have to be firmly established at the outset and that, as confidence returns, the role which boundaries play in the consciousness of nations will diminish.

Probably, both consent and protest are equally welcome to Mr. Newman, who seems more concerned about disseminating knowledge than about soliciting followers.

E. S. P.

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

"Reform or Revolution"

I have just read your editorial, "Reform or Revolution," which in the main is correct but it does seem to the writer that you have unduly ridden Vice-President Wallace by whitewashing the corporations or vested interests at the expense of labor.

The unions have their faults. Compared with the corporations, the unions are still in the nursery and as they grow to maturity, these faults will undoubtedly be healed from within the ranks of labor.

Example, they say, is better than precept and the corporations and vested interests could well afford to get off the gilded throne they have enjoyed these many years and work co-operatively with labor in making this a better world for all.

Salem, Oregon — E. G. KINGWELL

"Can This Be True?"

In view of the war labor situation, I was shocked to read these two items in a national commentator's column:

1. In New Mexico, the War Labor Board ordered a copper company to discharge 160 miners on demand of a union because the men had refused to pay union dues.

2. In Cleveland, a group of half-shift workers in a war plant—white-collar men putting in four hours a night to help the war effort—were given their choice of joining a union, which had done and could do nothing for them, or quitting. The WLB upheld the union heads who had threatened to call out their men on strike if the union didn't get its rake-off from the part-time volunteers.

Is it possible that free men cannot work today without paying tribute to labor overlords? Is it true that patriots are thus penalized by Government agencies at the demand of a union oligarchy?

H. D. B.

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Why Teachers Quit

The Wide Horizon

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Closed down for lack of teachers when school opens next month are 13,000 classrooms in the United States, according to recent figures. Added to this, existing classrooms all over the land are filled to the brim and running over with youngsters, the "teacher load" almost at the breaking point. Statesmen and other important people talk about reconstruction of education in Nazi Germany and elsewhere after the war, about America's part in it, and about education's being the cornerstone of democracy. And yet . . .

An experienced teacher in a neighboring town, head of his department in the High School, a college graduate with a Master's Degree in Education and also having taken a special refresher course to enable him to add mathematics to his other teaching subjects, has just left his teaching job for the defense industry ranks under circumstances all too typical—and this in spite of his preference for teaching.

A husband, father of a small child, owner of his own home in the town in which he has served for several years, he thought to add to his income this summer by work in a defense factory. Surroundings were made congenial because they appreciated him. Certain concessions were gladly made and he was also given work highly suited to his abilities. Wages were high: he understood the reason, yet continued to think the job temporary. Soon advancement was promised.

* * *

Even so, he expected to go back to teaching. Many a boy and girl in that New England town owes much to his influence. But there was the little family to think of. Perhaps, too, the appreciation at the factory weighed a bit. At any rate, this fine young teacher, who for a special reason not connected with health is deferred for three years, went to his school superintendent to talk it over.

How about salary? Well, on account of his having a Master's Degree they "might be able to get him an increase—of $50 a year." (He had to measure this against the over-$500-a-year increase he can get by staying on at the factory.) What about chance of advancement, his future as an educator? "Nothing."

Which chalks off one more teacher as lost to the profession. Looking at it from his point of view, one cannot blame him. Teaching is not a soft job. It is difficult, poorly paid, full of overtime at no time-and-a-half, often discouraging. And how often, too, is it not appreciated by parents and other citizens? With family and home, his future and the need of broadening his experience to consider, there is a limit, perhaps, to serving in a needy cause just for the sake of teaching. Furthermore, he knows that if he ever wants to go back into it, his qualifications are unusual.

* * *

Several young fathers to whom I told this story were deeply stirred. They knew certain recent high school graduates who had named this teacher as the best they had ever had, these dads told me. One of the fathers lived in a near-by town noted for its low tax rate. "People have moved into our town because of it," he said. "And where do they always cut down when tax rates are low? On education. There is a howl for low tax rates, and where they are achieved, it is the schools that suffer. Then we complain because our good teachers leave us and our children have to go to second-rate schools."

A vicious circle, another dad called it. Push down the taxes, push out the good teachers, weaken the schools, weaken the country. Round and round it goes, and in the meanwhile . . .

Thirteen thousand classrooms are closed for lack of teachers; teachers by thousands move into other jobs; and among them many a superior one, loving the work, believing in the schools, aware, too, of the serious situation brought on by the apathy or shortsightedness of his fellow-citizens, turns his back with sincere regret upon the profession that really needs him most.

Why More Women Don't Go to Work

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Paul V. McNutt's War Manpower Commission hasn't been doing right by women.

It's blaming them for a major share of war-plant absenteeism and labor turnover, without doing as much as it could have to make it possible for women to hold two jobs—one at home and one in the factory.

Right when they should have been working all-out to persuade women to take war jobs, the WMC's Women's Advisory Committee, headed by Miss Margaret A. Hickey of St. Louis, had to stop this summer and maneuver around to a position where it could get WMC Director McNutt's ear.

The Women's Advisory Committee is a bang-up group that includes such outstanding women leaders as Mrs. Beatrice Gould, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal; Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Dorothy Bellanca, labor leader, and various other spokesmen for labor, industry, and the public.

These are women who know the problems of home-making in wartime and the thinking habits of American women, as well as the great need for women workers in industry. Yet they found much of their advice ignored. Being merely an "advisory" committee, they had no real power. Mr. McNutt could listen to their views or not, just as he pleased. Too much of the time, they felt, he didn't listen.

* * *

At one point, the committee contemplated resigning in a body, as New York Women's Advisory Commission recently did.

Instead, they decided to stay on and demand more power. They talked about a place on the Labor-Management Committee. Mr. McNutt said he had no objection to a woman on the Labor-Management Committee, but she would have to be placed there by labor, management, or the farm groups represented.

Finally, after weeks of negotiation, the women one day set Mr. McNutt down and made him listen to them. As a result they were elevated to a new status that puts them on a level with the Labor-Management Policy Committee. Henceforth, they will report directly to Lawrence A. Appleby, WMC's executive director, who will also attend their meetings.

Miss Hickey is confident that the committee's elevation will go a long way toward solving many neglected problems and result in more effective utilization of women in the war effort.

All this may sound to you like more intergovernmental bickering, but it is significant because it shows what barriers women have to break down before they can assume their full place in the war effort. Women policy-makers have had just as embarrassing experiences as girls who get whistled at in war plants and Wacs who get off-color stories told about them.

The womanpower committee has gained its new responsibility at a crucial time.

* * *

The slowness with which women are taking war jobs, and their departure after a few weeks, is beginning to worry manpower officials. In the early months of the war, about 160,000 women took war jobs each month. The rate has now fallen to about 20,000. Yet there are still more than 4,000,000 women under 45, without small children, who could go to work.

The women who must be drawn upon now are those who have never worked in factories and do not see why they should.

To get men into war plants, the War Manpower Commission can, and has, threatened to draft them. In the case of women there is nothing to do, except as Mr. McNutt says, "persuade" them.

Most women won't be persuaded until there is adaptation of working conditions to suit their domestic situations. There must be "give and take" on the part of worker, employer and Government, but no room for feminine whims and fancies.

Baltic Problem: Immovable Object?

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

The diplomatic jockeying which has landed Messrs. Litvinoff and Maisky back in Moscow from Washington and London respectively is a reminder of some unsettled questions between Russia and its Allies other than the question of the "second front."

These other problems cannot be permitted to bear on the strategy of the war, or on the amount of aid to be sent to Russia. We cannot take risks with the winning of the war, even though victory may bring thorny questions. Russia knows this. Therefore it can afford to say now that it will make claims on neighboring peoples after the war which its Allies may not find pleasant to contemplate.

One illustration of the test which awaits postwar American idealism and common sense is the problem of the Baltic States. Russia has made it clear that it considers control of these States necessary to its defense, and that it intends to incorporate them into the Soviet Union after the war. What will be the American attitude toward this?

The Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—have populations of 1,134,000, 1,950,502, and 2,879,070. From about the end of World War One until their annexation by the Soviet Union in 1940 they were independent States.

Except for this period, Estonia and Latvia were ruled since tribal times by other nations—Germans, Swedes, Russians. Lithuania's history is more complicated. It was a large nation in 1385, extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and in the next year joined Poland in a political union. But with the decline of Polish power about 1795 most of Lithuania came into Russian hands.

All three peoples were long subject to economic exploitation by racial minorities within, backed by powerful governments without.

* * *

After World War One, Estonia and Latvia suffered horrors because of lack of a steady and thoroughly enforced policy on the part of the Allies. The territories had been wrested from Russia by the Germans under the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The Armistice of 1918 required that Germany denounce this treaty, and the new States were set up. But Germany was permitted to keep its troops in the territory for some time. A result was that the newly formed Governments were faced with powerful interference by the German land-owning barons who had been in the region for centuries. Sometimes the Allies pressed the Germans to withdraw their forces from certain areas, and Bolshevists worked their will on defenseless inhabitants.

As for the future, it is plain that were Germany to win this war, there would be no independence for the Baltic States. And it is a question whether there can be, even though Germany will be defeated. For in the process of that defeat the Russian armies will almost surely have reintrenched themselves in the Baltic region. The status of the Baltic States may be fixed by that fact unless Russia's present Allies could and would undertake military measures to re-establish the independence of these countries.

* * *

The United States was slow to recognize the independence of the Baltic States after World War One. Even the American High Commissioner who recommended recognition warned that "it is entirely possible, or even probable, that at some time in the future these States may once again become an integral part of Russia." Walter Lippmann has stated that American recognition was granted with the belief "that it was provisional."*

The question of the Baltic States obviously will arouse certain sentiments which Americans always feel for peoples who want their liberty. It may give isolationists a dangerous theme, somewhat along the "secret treaties" line once so fervidly developed.

Certainly it confronts Americans with the responsibility of working for all possible justice for the Baltic peoples, but an unsatisfactory solution should never be seized upon as a reason for America's washing its hands of "the whole business." For to do this would leave these and other small peoples to fend for themselves in a chaotic world.

There is a possibility of Americans and Britons joining with other nations as guarantors of minority rights in a system of collective security after this war. But the system must be built, and if it is to be more than an Anglo-American alliance, or an Anglo-Russian one, it will require not only idealism but great patience to design it and make it work.

*U. S. Foreign Policy, by Walter Lippmann. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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